

JPRS 71553

26 July 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1569

EAST

EUROPE

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 71553	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.																		
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE - POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1569		5. Report Date 26 July 1978	6.																		
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.																			
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	11. Contract/Grant No.																		
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered																			
15. Supplementary Notes		14.																			
16. Abstracts The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.																					
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Affairs</td> <td>Propaganda</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania</td> <td>Political Science</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria</td> <td>Sociology</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia</td> <td>Military Organizations</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East Germany</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Hungary</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms 17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Affairs	Propaganda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania	Political Science	<input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria	Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia	Military Organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East Germany		<input type="checkbox"/> Hungary		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania		<input type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia																					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 74																		
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PCAD4																		

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS STATEMENT ON CEMA SESSION

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Berlin ADN dispatch: "Position of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on the 32d CEMA Session; A New Step to Deepen Cooperation Among CEMA Countries"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers heard the report on the 32d CEMA session which took place in Bucharest from 27-29 June 1978. They approved the activity of the GDR delegation under the leadership of Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a CEMA member is an outstanding event which helps to strengthen the community of our countries.

With the realization of the target programs adopted by the 32d council session for the fields of the raw materials and fuel economy, agriculture and the foodstuffs economy, as well as for important areas of machine-building, another step has been undertaken to develop and deepen the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries. The long-term target programs constitute a finalization and further development of the comprehensive program for solving the perspective tasks of the CEMA community.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers assess the outcome of the 32d council session as a contribution to the further stable economic and social upsurge of the countries of the socialist community of states.

The necessity is being stressed to closely link the implementation of the long term target programs with the elaboration and coordination of the plans for the development of the national economy for the 1981-85 period.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers laid down the required measures to implement the adopted decisions.

CSO: 2300

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SITUATION, DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GERMANS IN EASTERN EUROPE OUTLINED

Szeged TISZATAJ in Hungarian No 6, Jun 78 pp 58-62

[Article by Nelu Ebinger-Bradean: "Germans of Eastern Europe"]

[Excerpts] Nowadays, ethnic German minorities in Eastern Europe whose ancestors had settled there beginning with the early Middle Ages until the 19th century, live in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and the Soviet Union. Immigration took place in 3 main periods: in the Middle Age, the eastward expansion of the massively German-populated area; early and late Middle Age colonization (outside the massively German-settled area), resettlements in Central and Eastern Europe following the expulsion of the Turks from the Carpathian Basin.

The first phase of eastward expansion of the Germans had been accompanied partly by the Germanization of the subjugated peoples (e.g., the Avars, western Slav tribes) and partly by expansionist aspirations aimed against the Central-European Hungarian and Slav states after the waves of migrations had subsided. This manifested itself most clearly in the history of the Teutonic Knights. Another part of the eastward moving Germans were assimilated into the societies there. For example, the feudal Polish, Czech and Hungarian kingdoms admitted a substantial number of German "hospes" [alien] elements. Thus, in addition to the military and political actions that had provoked frequent conflicts among the peoples living here, we must also take into consideration the role of the Germans who had settled down as "hospes" in the economic and cultural sphere of the three feudal states mentioned above.

In the so-called colonization period, in the second phase of resettlement, this role expanded. It was during this period that the Saxons of Transylvania and of the Szepesseg [currently known as the region of Spis in Northern Slovakia] settled in Hungary, and the Krain [Kaernten, Austria] (gottscheer) Germans settled in the Ljubljana-Laibach region on Croatian territory and were later assimilated.

After the Turks had been driven out of the Carpathian Basin the third phase of settlement took place in Hungary. The first German settlements were

established in Transdanubia and in the "Schwaebische Türkei" [Swabian Turkey] because as a result of the Peace Treaty of Karloca, Hungary came under the rule of the Habsburgs.

After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the Germans who came to live in the new South-East European successor states were promised ethnic citizens' rights but these remained in most cases simply paper promises.

Thus, in 1924, the German Popular Educational Association in Hungary [Ungar-laendischer Deutscher Volksbildungsverein] was formed under the leadership of Dr Gusztav Gratz of Spis origin. The Swabians living along the Danube, Lower Styrians and Gottscheer-Germans living in Yugoslavia established the Swabian German Cultural Federation [Schwaebischer Deutscher Kulturbund] in 1920. The Saxons of Transylvania, the Bukovinian, Bessarabian Germans, the Swabs of the Banat and of Szatmar, established the Federation of Germans in Romania [Verband der Deutschen Rumaeniens].

Since the political-social systems of these bourgeois states did not put an end to their ethnic oppression, their actual ethnic grievances could increasingly be put into the service of the aggressive aims of Hitlerite fascism after it had risen to power. Thus, in the 1930's fascist forces penetrated the political and cultural organizations of East-European Germans. In 1938, the Volksbund [People's Federation] was formed in Hungary and the German People's Community of Romania [Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft Rumaeniens] which, in harmony with Hitlerite plans, used the grievances of ethnic Germans to serve the unleashing of World War II.

In October 1939, after the crushing of Poland, Hitler ordered the transfer of part of the Bessarabian, Bukovinian and Dobrudjan Germans to Germany. After the occupation of Yugoslavia in 1941, the Krain (Gottscheer) Germans who fell under Italian rule, as well as the Germans living in Bosnia and Western Croatia, were transferred to Germany in 1942.

In return, in accordance with the Potsdam agreement that put an end to World War II -- ratifying Benes' and Mikolajczyk's plans of expulsion -- the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary could deport that part of the population of their countries that declared itself German.

Of the 4.5 million Germans in Poland, 3 million people were repatriated to Germany, 1 million were declared autochthonous, and 110,000 non-autochthonous. In Czechoslovakia only 300,000 of the 3.3 million Sudeten Germans were left after the repatriations that lasted until 1948. Between 22 December 1945 and the summer of 1948, about 240,000 Germans who had been members of the Volksbund and who had declared themselves Germans or of German mother tongue in the 1941 census, were repatriated to Germany and Austria.

Yugoslavia and Romania, unlike the above countries, did not deport their German population but the ethnic problems were not solved in the final phase of the war nor afterwards.

As soon as the peoples of the East-European countries started out on the road to the building of the new socialist society, they established the conditions for healing the wounds of war and guaranteeing the legal equality of the nationalities. The situation of German minorities living in new conditions following 1945 is shown for each country on the basis of statistics. Our study centers primarily on the cultural area since our sources provide the most useful material in this field. Our purpose is to illustrate the changes since it was not easy to overcome the frigid atmosphere that surrounded the Germans following the great world catastrophe in all the countries studied, and relaxation could take place only after realization that the just punishment of the real culprits leads to the purging of ills. The adjustment of the Central- and Eastern-European Germans to the emerging, developing new social system is the result of a longer process; the process of reconciliation and purification could not take place from one day to another.

The statistics officially listed 110,000 Germans in Poland in 1949 after the repatriation, of whom 70,000 lived in Lower Silesia, and 40,000 in Eastern Pomerania. The signs of change began to appear gradually after the first half of the 1950's: German-language schools, choirs, and dance and theatrical ensembles and newspapers came to the front. In the 1953-54 school year there were 136 German-language elementary schools with 7,275 students, 2 mining technical schools (1950-1958), an agricultural school (since 1956), 2 secondary schools, 2 teachers' training schools (after 1953), 17 night elementary schools and 3 night high school classes in Czczeczin (Stettin), Wroclaw (Breslau) and Waldenburg. Between 1952 and 1958, 38 German-language ensembles and 60-90-member "Friendship" song and dance ensembles performed for the German speaking audience in Poland. The ARBEITERSTIMME (Voice of the Workers) was published in the period 1951-1958. Until 1955, it was a weekly and between 1955-May 1958, a daily. In 1957, its circulation was close to 37,000. Between May and December 1958, the DIE WOCHE IN POLEN (Week in Poland) was published as its successor. The "German Social-Cultural Society" (Deutsche Sozial-Kulturelle Gesellschaft) was formed in 1956 with a membership of 3,000 in 1957. A factor influencing their future is the 1975 agreement between the governments of the German Federal Republic and Poland that makes possible the resettlement of 120,000 German-speaking people from Poland to the German Federal Republic in the subsequent 4 years.

In Czechoslovakia, 300,000 Germans had remained officially in the country after the expulsion; they received Czechoslovak citizenship in 1950. In 1951, a German-language trade union paper began its publication. After the Xth party congress in 1954, German-language circles were established in schools attended by German-speaking students. The state German Touring Company (Staatliches Deutsches Wandertheater) was formed in Prague. In 1955, three ethnic German deputies were elected to the national assembly. While the constitution of 1960 recognized only the Hungarian, Polish and Ukrainian nationalities, the law of 27 October 1968 recognized the Germans also as an ethnic minority. It was at that time that the Cultural Federation (Kulturverband) of the German minority was set up, whose paper, the PRAGER VOLKSZEITUNG (Prague People's Daily) has a circulation of 40,000. The radio has

a daily German-language program. According to the 1970 official statistics, 85,582 Germans (0.6 percent) live in the country. Most of them in the Czech Lands, and a smaller number of them in Slovakia.

The Federation of Germans in Hungary was formed in 1955. It is an organization of the 220,000 Germans living mostly in Baranya County, in Western Hungary, in the Bakony and Pilis Mountains regions, and in Bekes County. The children of the German minority receive instruction in their mother tongue in more than 100 kindergartens, in 150 schools (with 10,000 students) and in 3 gymnasiums (in Pecs, Baja, Budapest). Radio Pecs broadcasts daily a 30-minute program in German. Budapest Radio on Saturdays and Sundays broadcasts a 90-minute program entitled "Greetings and Kisses" (Gruss and Kuss) in German. The weekly paper of the Federation of Germans in Hungary is the NEUE ZEITUNG. Literary circles have been organized, and several ethnic German anthologies have been published recently. They are represented in parliament, they perform high functions in state and party leaderships. One of the basic principles of the nationalities policy of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the MSzMP is that the nationalities represent bridges between the countries, help establish contact and their development.

There are 12,000 Germans registered in Yugoslavia and this small group of people lives dispersed in Vojvodina and Bosnia.

According to the 1966 census, 382,595 Germans live in Romania, of whom 170,000 are Saxons, 180,000 Swabians and 30,000 Szatmar Swabians in Transylvania. There are two state German theaters (in Timisoara and Sibiu), 400 cultural halls (e.g., the Fr. Schiller Cultural Hall in Bucharest), 333 kindergartens (with 16,130 children), 380 general schools (with 40,071 students), 18 high schools (with 3,823 students including 4 independent German liceums (Timisoara, Sibiu, Arad, Brasov)); 1,700 German-speaking students attend the Rumanian universities. There are 7 German-language publications with a total circulation of 100,000: The NEUER WEG (New Road) (national daily), the NEUE BANATER ZEITUNG (New Daily of Banat) (in Banat), and DIE WOCHE (The Week) (in Transylvania) -- dailies; the KARPATEN RUNDSCHAU (Carpathian Review), the VOLK UND KULTUR (People and Culture) -- political and cultural weeklies, and the NEUE LITERATUR (New Literature), a literary monthly. The "Folk and Country Scientific Research Section (Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde) operating within the Romanian Academy deals with the history of German ethnic groups. The "Kriterion" Publisher of Bucharest, the "Faklya" (Torch in Hungarian) of Timisoara and the "Dacia" of Cluj-Kolozsvár, publish 40 to 50 books in German. Bucharest and Timisoara radios broadcast daily a 2-hour program in German. The television telecasts a weekly 90-minute show. The RCP CC has 5, the Politburo 1 German members. There are 12 deputies in the national assembly. The Nationality Council of German Workers operating within the framework of the Socialist Unity Front was established in 1968 with 10 country councils and organizations.

There are 1.9 million Germans living in the Soviet Union (67 percent of them with German mother-tongue), mostly in the following four areas: northern

part of the Soviet Union, in the Komi Republic, along the eastern and western sides of the Ural mountains: in cities and industrial areas; in Siberia, in the settlements between Omsk and Kamchatka, and in Kazakhstan (Soviet Central Asia) where almost half (800,000) of the Germans in the Soviet Union live, e.g., in the new town of Kataganda (100,000), in Alma Ata and vicinity (40,000).

The Germans who formerly were active in agriculture have increased their social positions and now most of them are working in the industrial sector: in factories, and in mines. Since 1957, German-language instruction is given in coeducational schools. In addition to the central German-language paper published in Moscow, the ROTE FAHNE (Red Flag) and the DIE FREUNDSCHAFT (Friendship) papers are published in Alma Ata. Five Soviet radio stations have German-language programs. Many ethnic Germans participate in the party and state leaderships and in cultural life.

Germans living in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries express with their constructive work that after so many tribulations they have finally found a home for good in the new homelands of the socialist social order that is now being built and beautified.

Historical accuracy and actuality were our main angles in sketching the history of Germans in Central and Eastern Europe. And they indicate: we have dealt with a subject man of whose important aspects are still unclear but whose clarification contributes to the elimination of still existing traces of prejudices and bias, to the strengthening of the principles of Leninist nationalities policy which are progressing in a reassuring manner.

2228

CSO: 2500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV JOURNALIST RECORDS IMPRESSIONS OF SOFIA

Belgrade DUGA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 78 pp 20-21

[Article by Dragoljub Golubovic: "Seeing Sofia Again"]

[Text] I thought that someone had died.

A strange silence was the rule on the streets of Sofia early that June evening as the overdue Berlin train arrived.

The bells of the church of Alexander Nevsky reverberated like a requiem, although no one was praying for anybody's soul in the church.

People were walking around without talking, without laughing, as though they had nothing to say, nothing to shout, nothing to argue about. They were walking calmy, almost dejectedly.

At the Balkan Hotel, I immediately looked for a newspaper to see what was happening. However, a little boy and girl were smiling from the front page of SOFIYSKI NOVINI. The caption read: "Surrounded by the state's fullest attention, Bulgarian children are growing up happy and carefree."

So a person need not laugh on the street, need not make a show of being happy. He can always express his feelings via the newspapers...

It was 2100 hours when I set out with friends to find some cozy nook. At that hour, Sofia is on the way to sleep. The streets empty quickly, and the youngest capital in Europe sinks into a kind of tranquillity in which silence is audible. Everything happening in Sofia at that time takes place behind drawn curtains.

There are more movie houses in Sofia than restaurants. However, if you ask why there is no place to sit down in the evening, people will answer:

"We are not carousers, we do our jobs."

I do not know whether this is a matter of temperament or of Bulgarian resourcefulness in being able to make a story out of any occasion.

But perhaps they are right. Americans say, "America advances to the extent that we do our jobs."

At the Moskva Hotel, we drank coffee in a very pleasant atmosphere. Coffee is a rarity and expensive. It is a great luxury, since the state does not have dollars to waste on imports of tons of coffee. Bulgaria is paying for technology, since it does not wish to produce just cheese and green peppers, as some people think.

Bulgarians No Longer Wish to Look into the Sky

A demitasse of coffee costs 4.5 leva. For those who pay in dollars, the coffee becomes green, since it costs \$5. An ordinary person here would be able to drink just 20 cups of coffee a month on his pay. For him, coffee is truly black. And there isn't any, anyway.

But if there is no coffee, there are jokes. Bulgarians are becoming funnier and funnier at their own expense.

So a Bulgarian in Angola was watching a person drinking cup after cup of coffee and admiring him. The latter was saying, "I'm black, my father's black my mother's black, I drink black coffee but I go naked because I have no clothes." The Bulgarian answered, "I'm white, my father's white, my mother's white, I don't drink black coffee so as not to go without clothes."

Unfortunately, there are smaller and smaller stocks of groceries in the stores. Bulgaria seems to have fallen into severe economic difficulties of "growth," as the usual saying is.

Last year was dry. The sky was conspiring against Bulgaria. And the earth shook, too. "Some sort of curse," said the people, who were already tired of "divine punishments."

The first repayments came due on loans obtained in the West, and the Russians /sic/ raised prices on raw materials, especially petroleum. In fact, these prices were just equalized with those applicable to other CEMA members. The press writes no longer about rising prices on the capitalist market as the reason for economic difficulties, but rather about the increase in prices on the "world market."

"Love is one thing, but you have to pay for the cheese!"

Bulgaria is making great efforts to become an industrial country, to lift itself out of the fields and stables, to cease looking at the sky, the pastures, and the orchards. But this is no easy task. Many cards are involved.

Certain farm products exported to the "brotherly market" are now beginning to be returned, since the quality is not good. Even Zhivkov, the first secretary of the party, had to remind his listeners on this point at the national conference:

"A brother is a brother, but you have to pay for the cheese."

Even now, there are shortages of basic food products. Prices have not risen, but there are not enough food products.

There are queues for bread, for eggs, for vegetables...

There is no meat anywhere. A hog's neck is displayed in the window of a shop on the grand Vitosa boulevard as a great attraction.

There was lamb last year for May Day. But there were no onions.

Later, there were onions but no lamb.

Everything is a long queue.

I watched women waiting in line for absorbent cotton.

Many think that this backwardness is due to the sins of the past. "It is difficult for the vanquished," an elderly teacher told me. He spoke as though he were the Gallic warrior chieftain speaking to the defeated Romans.

"In all European wars, including the last one, Bulgaria was Germany's and Austria's ally, and it fought against Yugoslavia in the last one. In our times, since 1921, it has gone to war three times on the enemy side and was always on the wrong side in those wars..."

This is known and written throughout the world and is not easy, of course, to erase from memory.

Of All Products, Nationalism Flourishing the Most

With some persons, self-abasement is the result: "If you can't break his arm, kiss his hand!" With others, there is a longing to restore dignity to the Bulgarian people: "All is lost except honor."

In clearing up the past, however, many people are muddling the future.

The desire to "consolidate the nation" means that other ethnic groups in the country are not recognized. The role of other Balkan peoples is denigrated... Yugoslavia is liberated... And some other things are forgotten, too. Not so long ago, Bulgaria was at war on the wrong side, yet 3-meter-high banners on the boulevards of Sofia proclaim "friendship" with the Soviet Union: "From all times--for all times." Monuments are being

erected in many places to partisan heroes even where there weren't any, where some accomplice gave a little bread to some fugitive passing through. One gains the impression that there are more monuments in Bulgaria than factory chimneys.

"It is just one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," said Napoleon after his flight from Russia. Historians are well aware of this. But this is not a time of recollection, this is an era of "short memories," as Jean Cassou would say.

From the terrace of the Sofia Hotel, the nicest place for sitting in the early evening in this city, there is a view onto a magnificent square in which Alexander II the Czar-Liberator has not stepped down from his horse for nearly 100 years, an imposing and persuasive figure beneath the gilt cupola of the church of Alexander Nevsky, for which Khrushchev is said to have sent 7 kilograms of gold. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, a small, yellow building, seems modest and calm, almost cowering in these spectacular surroundings. However, an extremely aggressive nationalism emanates from it. Looked upon kindly when directed against Yugoslavia, this nationalism is now slowly turning on those who have encouraged it.

One always knows how something starts, never how it is going to finish. Nationalism, like pride, does not flow in just one direction.

So complexes are being healed by nationalism, and now the nationalism of the leaders has filtered down among the people and the press. From the small, yellow building beneath the shade of Alexander II, from the ministries, especially from the Ministry of Culture, it has penetrated the committees for the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the great Bulgarian state in the Middle Ages when others did not exist. From high pedestals, this nationalism has descended into all structures, including the association of hunters and fishermen. And it has climbed onto monuments designed to mark the era of the grand empire. A person almost expects to see people marching in the streets of Sofia carrying pikestaffs to which horse tails have been attached instead of banners, like the footsoldiers of the first emperor, Asparukh, whose name could be translated as "White Horse."

People say that this is an escape valve for relieving pressure.

Who is this that is bringing pressure to bear on the Bulgarian people?

In all the schools, from elementary schools to university level, the history of Great Bulgaria is being studied.

An appeal to ancient times for the sake of a new era. A return of national pride.

Moscow, people say, "can't be fooled." Moscow is not having any new national euphorias, even in swaddling clothes. Some people therefore say that the price increases on basic raw materials for Bulgaria were just a reminder of the need for obedience.

Petroleum Against Nationalism

Raw materials have become more expensive, everything is becoming more expensive.

There are chain reactions. Prices are rising. "Goods for the folk"--no. "Modern" and "luxury" items--yes. Shoes, for example, are becoming a luxury instead of a matter of fashion. And denim is a luxury: an ordinary denim skirt, if you can find one, cost a girl half a month's pay. But girls are glad to wear them.

Somewhere, people say, there are a million meters of denim fabric produced by domestic industry under one ministry's plan, but another ministry kept all of this fabric out of the stores. Perhaps denim fabric threatens certain ideological positions.

Nonetheless, the girls look fine in denim skirts. The times have changed somewhat. Denim skirts are not so much of a scandal as once were miniskirts, when girls wearing short skirts were stamped on their thighs and when long-haired boys might be shorn anywhere, even at the border, where the policeman and customs official were joined by a barber.

Still, many people are unconcerned about fashion.

Difficulties in the economy affect the living standard. And the living standard comprises, first of all, the stomach.

In the metallurgical combine near Sofia, workers have expressed dissatisfaction with their current pay levels. In the Vitosha clothing factory, too.

There is talk of strikes in other Bulgarian cities as well. And of other manifestations of dissatisfaction. What can the workers do? If they were to quit work without giving notice and seek work elsewhere, they would lose service standing. This is a disciplinary penalty. There are believed to be many cases of disciplinary penalties for such "transgressions."

The Bulgarian radio has four programs. Lately, however, Radio Mulva (the rumor mill) has been the most active. Expressions of dissatisfaction are being transmitted from mouth to mouth.

When the press keeps quiet, people talk. Although some people even in the press have become restless and have had to change their clothes, as the saying is here.

In fact, the state has attempted to add something from the "market economy" as an incentive in planned operations. However, the model spoiled--a short circuit has occurred, at least in those economic enterprises in Sofia in which the experiment was tried. The workers received lower pay and rebelled.

This is no Bulgarian specialty, of course. It happens all over the world. When it happen in Bulgaria, however, people hasten to say, "Something's boiling."

The Remote, Prettier Side of Life

From the outside, this is not visible. Everything seems quiet and peaceful.

The slogans on the streets make a fine impression in passing.

Over a whole house, I read: "You fought for the right to be able to say: this world is mine, too."

Bulgaria also wants to move forward, to rectify and embellish what was bad in the past and to build a better future. And with more people on hand. Bulgarians say that they want to achieve Dimitrov's ideal--a Bulgaria of 10 million inhabitants. Some add that there ought to be more Bulgarians than any other people in the Balkans.

This honor will fall to the women of Bulgaria.

Abortion is not allowed for women under the age of 40 who do not have at least two children. Or for childless women over 40.

No contraceptives are available for men except on a doctor's prescription.

Bulgaria is supposed to bring forth children. And to advance. To become a developed socialist society, although it is already said to be one. To go further in its national enthusiasm and with its pride.

At the Foreign Press Club in the Balkan Hotel, a man in tails plays "La Paloma" in the afternoon hours, accompanied by taped piano music that he carries with him.

"La Paloma"--peace to the good old days.

How nice everything looks in this world of ours.

CSO: 2800

ALBANIA

HOXHA MESSAGE TO SON OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR COMRADE

Tirana DRITA in Albanian 19 Feb 78 p 1

[Letter from Comrade Enver Hoxha to Eno Koco]

[Text] Dear Eno,

I am addressing you as the son of the great artist and unforgettable comrade of ours, Tefta Tashko-Koco.

I am sorry that I have not yet met you personally but I will find an opportunity to meet you. I have heard good things about you and I watch you conduct the orchestra on television. I become very happy when I see you not only because you are a young man with talent and with a good future but also because you represent something else for me. You are the son of my comrade in arms, Tefta Tashko-Koco.

A few days ago, I heard and saw on television a play about your mother. I liked this program very much because it was well done and because it showed the great artistic merits of Tefta and her brilliant personality. I was pleased and moved by it. But there was something missing and this was not the fault of the editors or the television crew. This film lacked something which I considered to be important: the participation of Tefta in the National Liberation Struggle and I felt guilty about this lack. I did not know that a documentary film was being prepared about Tefta. I felt that I should have presented my impressions about our Tefta not only as a great artist but also as an active participant in the National Liberation Struggle, tempered with fiery patriotic, anti-fascist, and revolutionary feelings and as a brave woman. I say this because I knew your mother well. I did not know your father so well although he was a talented artist and a good person.

When I saw the television program dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the death of our Tefta, I was sorry that I had not made a contribution to this documentary film.

So I took out of my files some memoirs which I wrote years ago and which, now that the opportunity presents itself, I would like to send to you in unforgettable remembrance of your mother, my comrade from the National Liberation Struggle.

I recalled that I had a photograph of Tefta and myself but Nexhmija has not had time to look for it in our albums. When we find it we will send it to you.

I wish you happiness and joy in your family, much success in your work. May you become a brilliant conductor, an artist and a worthy son of your wonderful father, who was also a fine singer.

I embrace you,

Yours,

Enver Hoxha

5 February 1978

CSO: 2100

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR PRESS ATTACKS UNITED STATES LEADERS

'Hardline Approach' Scored

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 78 p 7

/Article by Julius P. Lorincz/

/Text/ An article published in Soviet PRAVDA and other central Soviet dailies concerning the current policy of the United States government, the full text of which was also reprinted in this newspaper, is broad in scope, full of ideas and offers an analytical view. For this reason it is necessary to say a few words about it. The article expresses an important attitude of the Soviet Union toward the questions which are of interest to millions of people on the entire planet at this moment of international relations. For some time now, it is obvious that the representatives of those circles which would like to undermine detente and turn the world back to the period of the cold war, to the period of sharp confrontations and the escalation of military rivalry, are gaining ascendancy in the governing circles of the United States. It is not necessary to dramatize the situation to understand that we are dealing with a dangerous and hazardous game with the peaceful prospects of mankind at stake.

True, the American President James Carter asserted in his Annapolis speech that the United States, in its relationship with the Soviet Union, is willing to take either of two roads--a road of confrontation or a road of cooperation. According to him, it is up to the Soviet Union to decide which road the United States takes. However, the Soviet Union, as confirmed by its actual foreign policy from the time of Lenin's Peace Decree until today, made its decision a long time ago. In addition, Carter should not forget that previous American administrations negotiated and signed, together with the Soviet government, the principles governing mutual relations, which recognize that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence.

The problem is in the fact that while Carter declares his support for detente, his government actually approves a sharp acceleration of the American military

potential, slows down the negotiations with the USSR concerning SALT, continues in its efforts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Soviet state, intrigues against the USSR with the help of Peking, which publicly calls for war, and, finally, is behind a new colonialism in Africa linked to armed intervention. Which one of the two roads Carter mentioned is this? There is less and less cooperation on the horizon of this road. The NEW YORK TIMES wrote about Carter's foreign policy adviser Brzezinski, this former enthusiastic supporter of American aggression in Vietnam, that he has a tendency to understand relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as a confrontation where the actors perform a balancing act on the edge of a cliff. While Brzezinski is a co-creator of this policy, he is only one of the numerous tips of icebergs, the major part of which are still under water. The three factors, identified in Soviet PRAVDA, are decisive: First, a coalition of enemies of detente (the military-industrial complex, extreme rightwing political circles, counterrevolutionary emigres from Eastern Europe, etc.) who feel that the improvement in detente may lead to their political and economic loss. Second, there still exist surviving remnants of the Cold War which are close to the ideas of imperialism. And, third, the inability to also solve such problems as growing inflation, unemployment, the urban crisis, racial discrimination, etc., is being compensated for by the Carter administration in a 'hardline approach' which can be more easily applied in foreign policy than in domestic affairs. It is interesting that these are factors which arise from a realization of one's own weakness and lack of perspective.

This overall 'hardline approach' obviously runs counter to the interests of peace and it is a question as to whether one can endlessly remedy the negative effects of such a policy. After all, this approach gives rise to new political crises in international relations and leads to a new round of an especially expensive and qualitatively very dangerous cycle of armaments. One can hardly speak in this case about a responsible policy. Rather, it is an unwise and dangerous policy of risks.

In the present uneasy situation, there is nothing more attractive and hopeful than the following declaration of the Soviet Union: "We are not answering calls to join the funeral services for detente and the hopes of millions of people for a peaceful future and the possibility of a dignified life for contemporary man and his children."

Together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries also will, in spite of all obstacles, continue to help in the strengthening of detente. By their struggle against an uncontrollable arms race, the socialist countries will do their best to secure detente. At the same time, it is important that the balance of power has shifted in favor of socialism and peace in spite of the intrigues of imperialism and saber rattling and that this shift has become a historical law. However, it is not a spontaneous process and for this reason it is necessary at this moment to concentrate more on our own forces and activate the struggle against the standard bearers of the Cold War, a struggle for strengthening peace.

Vance, Brzezinski Disagreement

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 78 p 6

[Article by Milan Jelinek: "Brzezinski on the Carpet."]

[Text] Cyrus Vance, United States Secretary of State, read a 10-page statement before the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives on Monday 19 June. Following that, for 2 hours he answered questions asked by congressmen. The main topic of the appearance of one of the most important members of the American government on the floor of the United States legislature was Soviet-American relations. The significance of the entire appearance was emphasized by the secretary himself when he emphatically stated: "I am here to speak on behalf of both the President and myself." His speech has created great interest among the people and it can be classified as an important one because it contains ideas and opinions which to some extent run counter to certain statements issued by American representatives in recent weeks, especially to those which came from the mouth of Zbigniew Brzezinski.

In the speech delivered by Cyrus Vance there appears to be a certain amount of realism and an effort towards a more constructive view of the situation. The Secretary of State declared that he believes in the possibility of and need for completing the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union, and denied that the United States plans to link the conclusion of the second SALT agreement to questions that have nothing in common with these problems. He answered a direct question as to whether he would be willing to confirm that there was absolutely no link between the "African policy and Salt" with "Yes, that is correct."

The following paragraph in Vance's address must be considered the most pivotal: "I can only state that at this moment the most constructive course for both countries (the United States and the Soviet Union) in the immediate future would be to concentrate on concrete actions which both countries can accept in order to limit tension and achieve an agreement on key questions which are under negotiation."

Who Is in Charge

The Secretary of State thus expressed a positive attitude which could be useful. At the same time, however, he raised an even more important question, namely, who speaks on behalf of American foreign policy today? Which statements and opinions of representatives of the Carter Administration can the world take for real?

This question also initiated an interesting and at times exciting debate in the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. Certain Congressmen openly compared Brzezinski's anti-Soviet attacks,

Carter's speech in Annapolis, which was not much more moderate, and the most recent speech of Vance. Democratic representative from Florida, Dante Fascell, expressed his surprise over the attitude of the government, full of contradictions, when he asked: "Who is the President's right hand?" and summarized the sometimes very different stands of Brzezinski, Carter and Vance. The Secretary of State declared that the foreign policy of the United States will follow a positive and constructive course, in other words, a course he outlined in his most recent statement. However, he failed to throw more light on the mysteries and ambiguities of present American foreign policy, especially its relations with the Soviet Union. However, he made it possible for the committee to criticize, in some places sharply, the views and policy of the President's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. And, by doing that, in all probability intentionally, he indicated a lot.

There is no doubt that it was Brzezinski's influence on the President which played the most decisive role in having Carter's important speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis contain in certain important passages ideas which ideologically and politically could be traced back to Brzezinski. Nevertheless, the very content and character of Vance's appearance at the Congress shows that the wild political concept pursued by Brzezinski, which clearly aims at worsening of the Soviet-American relations and negatively influences the solution of such important problems as the SALT negotiations, shocks not only the world and American public but also brings about strong opposition in the Carter government and among that group of American bourgeoisie which support Carter.

Remarkable Steps by Carter

One day before Vance appeared in Congress, a local Texas newspaper, the DALLAS TIMES HERALD, printed an interview with the U.S. President. In this interview Carter spoke differently than he had a few weeks before. Let us note that this was not the first time such a thing happened. In addition, James Carter revealed in his interview--as he did on several other occasions at the beginning of the year--a great interest in a personal meeting with L.I. Brezhnev.

Exactly one day later, on Monday 19 June, Vance appeared before the Congress. His speech, according to the WASHINGTON POST, was read by the President in the White House on Sunday afternoon. Vance stated that the president had made several changes in the draft and that he fully agreed with the final text.

Most Congressmen welcomed Vance's words concerning Soviet-American relations and with satisfaction received the information that Vance was there to transmit the President's views. Representative Don Bonker of Washington state expressed his agreement with this more positive moment in the American foreign policy by way of a barbed allusion to Zbigniew Brzezinski: "I feel much better when the Secretary of State and not the National Security Council has the predominant voice in our foreign policy decisions."

In conclusion, it is necessary to stress that Vance's address is only words which should be followed by deeds. And the latter have been in short supply in Carter's administration. Therefore, doubts are in order. Contradictions have made their appearance in the American administration. And it will benefit peace and the policy of peaceful coexistence if in the end the more reasonable voices and a more realistic and constructive viewpoint will get the upper hand.

1277

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ DAILY COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 78 p 6

[Article by Zdenek Drabes: "Too Many Question Marks: On the Session of the International Organization of Labor. The Organization at a Cross-roads--The Growth of Contradictions--Tradition or Reality?"]

[Text] Traditionally government, blue-collar workers and employer delegates from the 136 member states of the International Organization of Labor (ILO) meet in Geneva in June to evaluate the work of the organization, judge the possibility of accepting new international norms and approve goals for further activity at a general conference. This session has become a base for comparing living and working conditions and employment policies in various parts of the world. For a number of years by now, however, these comparisons on various levels have consisted of forms of confrontation and in a hidden or less hidden struggle of two ideologies, socialist and capitalist.

After the founding of the ILO in 1919, its founders (as one of the main goals) pursued the idea of propagating a certain form of labor relations, namely negotiations and agreements of three independent partners--governments, unions and employers. Thereby the revolutionary spirit of the working class movement was to be blunted and the construction of the social infrastructure of the capitalist type was to be accelerated throughout the world.

During its nearly 60 years of existence, the ILO has expended extensive efforts in this sector, but it has not been able to do away with the influences of changes which have occurred in the world. The confrontation of new currents of thought, which are represented by socialist and developing countries, with the effort of employers, reformist unions and developed capitalist states to defend their own basic ideological concepts has led to the growth of evident contradictions inside the organization--contradictions which have hardly any equal within the framework of the UN system.

After the Withdrawal of the United States

Contradictions are appearing clearly in the discussions of the conference which, among other things, is to approve measures for limiting the activity

of the organization so that a budget deficit of 25 percent arising from the withdrawal of the United States last November may be overcome. It would seem that after this problem has been solved space would open up for pushing through progressive changes which socialist and developing countries have been seeking for years, especially in the area of the democratization of the internal structure of the organization and its methods of operation. But in reality it is possible to note an increased effort by various groups to create conditions that will convince the United States to renew its membership.

Efforts are also gaining strength to utilize the control procedures in the framework of the normative activity of the ILO to cast doubt on the achievements which socialist countries have attained in the sector of labor and social legislation. Partial comments have appeared, and even complaints have been brought forward, all with one goal: to ignore objective overall evaluation and emphasize partial and frequently formal contradictions, thereby presenting a distorted image to the eyes of the world public.

An Ostrich-like Position

Simultaneously, however, the right of the conference to pronounce judgment on clear violations of the basic pledges deriving from membership in the organization and from the ratification of compacts is being denied. This is so, for instance, in the long-term and substantial violation of human and union rights of the working population in the areas occupied by Israel.

The ILO control organs also "magnanimously" overlook pledges which the developed capitalist states made by ratifying the compacts. It is possible to mention as an example the compact on employment policy which binds states which enter into it to carry out a policy aiming at full employment. Apparently 20 million unemployed in developed capitalist states are not for the ILO a cause for concern and for voicing objections.

Efforts to remove or limit political discussion at the conference and introduce the "temporary censorship" of all proposals of resolutions brought forward in this case also collide with the resistance of progressive forces. The ILO cannot stick its head into the sand. If it is to address itself validly to working and living conditions throughout the world, it must take into account the political aspects of labor and social problems and the possibility of differing approaches to solving these problems in states with differing social systems.

Serious Discussion

In past years, at the initiative of socialist and developing countries in the ILO, discussion has developed regarding several serious problems, of which perhaps the most important is the problem of world employment. The ILO has appealed to all member states to direct their economic development toward creating work opportunities and toward fulfilling the basic needs

of the population of all countries of the world. But with reason workers pose the question of how an initiative of this type can be reconciled with support of so-called healthy labor relations, private enterprise and independent and unregulated decision-making of employers, corrected only by negotiations with unions. The economic reality of the contemporary world, on the contrary, shows that the system of free enterprise is the backbone of the present unjust economic order and leads to the growth of differences between world regions as well as within states, to a polarization of poverty and wealth.

If the organization clings to its traditions, its internal problems will grow, and its ability to be beneficial for member states will decline. But it can choose a more reasonable path. This would require it to open up space for new thoughts, to adapt itself to contemporary world reality and to use all positive experience which has been obtained in the member states in the area of work and employment. Thus the ILO stands at a crossroads, and the path it chooses will, to a significant degree, determine its future.

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CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LUCAN SUBMITS NEW EDUCATION LAWS TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 78 p 2

[Excerpt from a speech by Matej Lucan]

[Text] Our educational system fulfills an important pedagogical, political, ideological, economic, and cultural mission. By educating the young generation in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the policy of the CPCZ, it significantly contributes to the building and strengthening of our socialist system and to the improvement of the social consciousness of the working people. Our schools require a lot of the national revenues but in return they significantly contribute to the production of manpower and the improvement of the qualification of the working people. Without our permanent and good-quality schools, we would not have any cultural development in our society.

If we look back we can state with satisfaction that thanks to consistent attention to and care for education and culture on the part of the CPCZ and our socialist state, we have achieved successes in the quantitative and qualitative development of our educational system in the past 30 years. These successes are without analogy in the history of our nations and would be unthinkable in a bourgeois system.

More than 70 percent of our pre-school children attend kindergartens. An entire young generation is being given uniform 9-year school basic education which by its content and quality is in many respects not only equal but is superior to education which was offered in the past to only a part of the population during 4 years of the former senior high schools or gymnasiums.

The number of students at gymnasiums and secondary technical schools has doubled and in Slovakia is 13 times as high.

A basic change has been introduced in preparing young people for manual jobs as far as the extent and level of education are concerned and the conditions under which they prepare for their future calling.

We have built a complex system of schools for young people requiring special care. The very network of these schools and facilities offers persuasive proof of our socialist humanism in the sector of education and culture. Our society does not deny anybody the possibility of an education, regardless of the problem he may face.

Our advanced schools, too, have registered great development in the period following World War II. The number of university centers, schools and faculties has increased and the number of day students alone quadrupled. Our advanced schools graduated from their day programs some 350,000 specialists needed by our national economy, state administration, culture, science, health sector and other branches of social activity. To this number of university graduates must be added tens of thousands of workers who completed their studies while working. The advanced schools also contribute significantly to the development of science and technology.

We can state with all responsibility that our schools have successfully fulfilled and are fulfilling their basic role vis-a-vis our socialist society.

Why Do We Need This Law?

The present and future pressing needs of a developed socialist society are the basic reason for instituting certain indispensable changes and improvements in our educational system. Certain aspects of the internal life of our schools and their organizational forms no longer meet the new requirements. Hence, we are evaluating the content of our educational system and are drafting new school documents. We are also looking for more effective methods and forms of the educational process and are making more specific the functional aims of individual levels and types of schools. We are studying their horizontal and vertical relationships and the profiles of study disciplines and of graduates of secondary and advanced schools are being made more precise. At the same time, the organization of our school system must naturally be in harmony with the basic pedagogical goals and overall societal demands as stipulated in the educational policy of the CPCZ and our socialist state.

We are aware of the fact that an educated individual of the future will first of all be characterized by depth of awareness and the ability to look for, judge and evaluate knowledge in accordance with its significance for his own activity and further development. More and more we will need logical and creative thinking and independent work.

It also becomes more and more necessary not to limit a person's education to the school years only but to expand it into a matter of a lifetime. In connection, I would like to mention that we are not the only ones who deal with the problems of improving the system of education and culture. Educational systems in the entire world are exposed to the objective pressure of a new situation and are therefore being evaluated and changed. The basic

difference between the socialist and capitalist states, and our big advantage in this respect, is the fact that in the socialist countries such changes can be made without antagonistic class barriers and in a planned and purposeful way, with sufficient foresight and with active participation of the entire society.

We can say that just as the industrial revolution forced the introduction of compulsory basic education, so the present scientific-technical revolution calls for the introduction of a compulsory secondary education. There is also the need for a closer relationship between the schools and practical life, and between education and production, for faster development of education for those who work and the introduction of graduate and post-graduate forms of study on a broad basis.

The 14th CPCZ Congress and its guidelines concerning our school policy were a significant milestone in this respect. The conclusions of the 14th CPCZ Congress dealing with education and culture were discussed and made more concrete at the July 1973 plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee. This meeting indicated that the main task was to modernize the scope and methods of work, improve the educational process, and bring education into a realistic relationship with production and the life of society.

The meeting also emphasized that in the solution of all basic problems of our education we should take into consideration the experience and progress of the educational systems in the USSR and other socialist countries.

As a consequence of the positive results of the experimental testing of the anticipated changes in our educational system, the 15th CPCZ Congress confirmed the correctness of the adopted course and charged us with gradual implementation of this course in practice.

General Modernization of Our Educational System

The program of the educational policy of the CPCZ and of our socialist state in the next 10 to 15 years strives for a general modernization of the content, forms and methods of our education in such a way as to bring them in line with the most recent scientific knowledge concerning nature and society.

The programs call for the introduction of a 10-year compulsory education and at the same time establish 12 years as the overall time necessary for acquiring a full secondary education which gradually most of our young people should receive. Politically, the most important of the adopted measures is that which calls for the total reconstruction of the apprentice school system. The present technical training centers, apprentice centers and apprentice schools will be gradually changed into 2-year, 3-year and 4-year secondary technical training centers which will offer to our young people, in addition to vocational training, secondary and complete secondary education equivalent to that offered at gymnasiums and secondary technical

schools. This measure is another clear proof of the care of the CPCZ and our socialist state for the full development of the future working class as the leading class of our society. It is also a step which will greatly improve the democratic character of our education.

Changes in the organizational structure are inseparably connected with the introduction of a new content, i.e., new teaching plans, a new curriculum and new textbooks in our schools. In order not to disturb the current cycle which is operating on the basis of the old educational plans, curriculum and textbooks, the new measures will be introduced gradually, starting from the lowest level upward.

The program of reconstruction of our education has a long-range character and is being realized gradually. For example, the complete reconstruction of the basic school which started with the first-year classes in the 1976-1977 school year, will be completed by 1983-1984 and the reconstruction of secondary education 4 years later. The new concept and the new curriculum in each class is being experimentally tested in advance. Party and state organs carefully follow up the results of every measure and evaluate the overall fulfillment of the program annually.

The most basic change is the introduction of a 10-year compulsory education which will encompass 8 years of basic school and the first 2 years of secondary schools of all 3 types. The 10-year compulsory education will offer secondary education to all our young people.

Because the 10-year compulsory education must be introduced gradually, we will maintain the 9-year school with the 9-year compulsory education during the transition period. It will carry on on the basis of the existing teaching plans. Some students of the 9-year schools will be able to transfer to a secondary school right after their eighth year, depending on capacity, distribution and the experiments.

The proposed draft law on changes in the system of basic and secondary schools socially equalizes them and on the basis of function and content brings closer to one another all three types of our secondary schools, i.e., the gymnasiums, secondary technical schools, and secondary technical training centers.

Each of these three types of secondary schools will in the future offer students secondary education during their first 2 years and a complete secondary education, culminating in the graduate examination, during 4 years. However, here too, because of the gradual changes, the draft law permits the continuation of the existing types of school, for example, technical training centers and apprentice schools, during the transition period.

Secondary technical training centers, as a completely new type of school, are being established as a uniform type for the training of the working

youth and gradually will become the main type of our secondary education. The secondary technical training centers will substantially strengthen the scope and content of general and theoretical education. The qualification of teachers, organization of instruction and teaching equipment will correspond to the new status of these schools. During their first 2 years, students at the secondary technical training centers will complete their compulsory education and their status will be that of pupils.

Complete Secondary Education for All

In order to make possible a complete secondary education also for those young people who will receive their apprentice certificates in 2-year or 3-year centers, new secondary schools for workers have already been opened whose curriculum is related to that of the training centers. Eventually these schools will be changed into study disciplines at the secondary technical training centers. The latter will make it possible to acquire, while working, complete secondary education for those who completed only 2 or 3 years at secondary technical training centers.

The secondary technical centers will remain under the jurisdiction of the production departments and national committees which will build them from their own funds and which will also provide the technical training. At the same time, the role of the ministries of education, the kraj national committees and the entire school administration will be greatly enhanced in the management of these schools.

The draft law charges the school organs to supervise the building of the network of secondary technical training centers and their cadre staffing. The school organs will approve the instruction plans, curriculum and textbooks, appoint teachers of all general and theoretical subjects, prescribe the system of examinations, secure supervision, and generally secure the quality of education and training at these schools.

Simultaneously with the reconstruction of this type of secondary school, certain changes will be affected also in other types of secondary schools.

The gymnasiums will pay more attention to the polytechnical character of education in order to be able more successfully to meet its existing function, namely, to prepare for advanced school study and to fulfill its new function, namely, to offer a solid base and the prerequisites for better practical application of those graduates who will not enter the universities.

The secondary technical schools will strengthen the teaching of general subjects, especially mathematics, and will improve the content and methods of practical training.

Both draft laws submitted by the CSSR government in close cooperation with the Czech and Slovak governments and the ministries of education of both republics create legal prerequisites for the realization of all measures and objectives in line with the educational policy of the CPCZ and of our socialist state.

We are aware that the care we pay to the education of our young generation is a good investment for further development of our entire socialist society. As Comrade Gustav Husak pointedly stated, the training of our young generation for their work in a developed socialist society will affect the "solution of the questions of our society in the future. Our relation to the young generation is a key to our future."

We are aware that the fulfillment of all our intentions is neither a simple nor easy task and that much work is still in front of us. We are aware that all these are politically important tasks which will affect our lives and the future development of our entire society. Their implementation is in the first place the obligation of the school administration and all teachers and pedagogues who are being carefully trained for these tasks. However, without assistance from the entire society we would not be able to master all these tasks. We are counting on the help of all ministries, national committees and the entire National Front. These are the tasks and goals for which we can work. After all, we are dealing here with the training of our young generation, with development of the personality of each and every member of our society--and the man is a bearer of all values. Consequently, investments in education belong among the most effective ones.

Our education system has achieved a high degree of development. New horizons are open to it in the future. During the entire 30-year building of our socialist education we carefully studied and leaned on the experience of Soviet schools and the fraternal socialist countries. At the same time, we did our best to use and develop all the progressive ideas that distinguished our school system and to confront our experience with developments in the world. All of this is being applied also in the process of the current reconstruction whose aim is to bring our educational system closer to the systems in the fraternal socialist countries and especially to the first socialist educational system in the world, namely the Soviet system. This is in line with the integration processes which are taking place among the fraternal socialist countries.

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CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR UNION OF VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS HOLDS CONFERENCES

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 11, May 78 pp 40-41

[Article by Col Miroslav Repisky, chairman of the Federal Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Fire Fighters: "Meritorious Work for Society"]

[Text] On the Eve of the Fifth Congress of the CSSR Union of Fire Fighters

The Fifth Congress of the CSSR Union of Fire Fighters will be held in Prague from 23 to 25 June 1978 to evaluate the work of 649,000 volunteer fire fighters who accomplished a great deal of work since the preceding fourth congress and will set the tasks to be accomplished by the organization in the coming period. Preparations for the fifth congress proceeded according to the document of pre-congress activities of the union approved last summer by the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat. The document contained the principal tasks of the Union of Czechoslovak Fire Fighters after the 15th party congress, dealt with the holding of annual membership meetings, okres and kraj conferences and republic congresses.

The annual membership meetings of basic organizations assessed positively the specific work fire fighters accomplished in fire prevention and control and the role they played in fulfilling the election programs of the National Front, especially the fulfillment of pledges concluded in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, the 30th anniversary of Victorious February and the republic and statewide congresses.

The okres conferences of the Union of Fire Fighters confirmed that its members are promoting party policy and contributing actively to the fulfillment of the conclusion of the 15th congress. The conference proceedings aimed at intensifying and improving the work of all organizations, attaining even better results in protecting our economy from fires and other natural disasters.

The kraj conferences, which were held after the 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, assessed critically the results achieved and proposed ways of further improving the work in different areas of the Union's activity. The same happened at republic conferences held in May at Bratislava and Mlada Boleslav.

The statewide congress will be able to confirm that the activity of organizations and bodies has improved and the activity of the members of the Union has intensified. The resolutions adopted by the fourth congress were gradually implemented. We considered raising the standard of ideological educational work and the professional preparation of members of the Union crucial to our specific activity. At the same time we had to educate the citizenry to improved fire prevention and call on them to abide by its principles. We did not overlook the necessity of educating the young generation and increasing the participation of women in fire fighting. We concentrated on broadening the membership base, consolidating basic organizations and raising the standard of management and organizational work at all levels.

We achieved good results in fire prevention last year. We specified the June 1974 CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution on the current status and needs of fire fighting which emphasized education in fire prevention and abiding by the rules of fire prevention, since many fires start because fire prevention regulations are being disregarded. To protect the Czechoslovak economy we coined the slogan "Every Union Member a Fire Prevention Practitioner at His Work Place." We attribute great importance to improving the political and professional preparation of fire prevention workers assigned in cooperation with commissions for the maintenance of public order to inspection teams of national committees and residential fire watch patrols.

The Union of Fire Fighters enlisted the assistance of other social organizations affiliated in the National Front in its educational fire prevention work. Cooperation with basic organizations was developed especially in educational fire prevention work and the fostering of cultural and social activities in residential places. The statewide Fire Prevention Week, organized in 1977 jointly with the Ministry of the Interior and national committees, contributed to the development of fire prevention and the Union's effectiveness in fire prevention education to protect the economy. Repeating this action at the beginning of the year in 1978 and in future years will bring home the necessity of observing fire prevention rules and will test the preparedness of fire prevention workers for their year-round systematic work.

Compared with 1976 the damage caused by fires in 1977 was reduced by Kcs 148 million and the number of fires diminished considerably. This trend must be maintained. All Union bodies and organizations must constantly lead their members to increasingly do their part in protecting the Czechoslovak economy. The successful control of fires demonstrates that the preparation of fire fighting units is adequate in the entire republic. Theme exercises and competitions of fire fighting teams and individuals were organized to test the action potential of volunteer fire fighting units. The international

successes of Czechoslovak fire fighters which our representative team won in competitions of CTIF fire fighting teams in Brno in 1973 and in Italy in 1977, where our fire fighters won seven gold medals, are also proof of their high level of accomplishment. The success of the young pioneer fire fighters, whom the Union in cooperation with the Central Council of the Union of Socialist Youth Pioneer Organization sent to participate in competitions in Hungary and Bulgaria, contributed also to our good international standing. The domestic and international competitions of fire fighting teams are and will always constitute an exacting test of the readiness of fire control units.

Bodies and organizations of the Union of Fire Fighters achieved important progress in all these respects. The standard of political and professional preparation of cadres was raised and the effectiveness on the public of the union's education in fire prevention has increased. Good results were achieved in educating the young generation. Ideological education was included in all school curricula and Union courses. In the ranks of the union consistent and purposeful ideological education is reflected in increased consciousness and involvement of members not only in Union work but also at their places of work and in useful civic work in their home communities. It is gratifying that many members of our organization were decorated for exemplary work, participate in socialist competitions and in certain enterprises were instrumental in forming collectives which competed for the title Brigade of Socialist Work.

Our members pledged to contribute in excess of 30 million work hours to fulfill the election programs of the National Front and supply our national economy with 67,624 tons of raw materials recovered from waste. All pledges were not only honestly fulfilled but greatly surpassed. Union members contributed more than 41 million labor brigade hours and turned in 92,212 tons of raw materials recovered from waste. There are 69,649 blood donors among our members. Our fire fighters also rendered very effective assistance to our national economy during the 1976 drought.

In cadre work we follow the stipulations contained in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolutions concerning cadre and personnel work. In implementing the cadre policy we aim at intensifying the leadership role of the party in all fields of our activity, increasing the effectiveness of management, fostering personality development to the fullest, assigning workers in accordance with their political maturity, ability and the requirement of further developing the Union of Fire Fighters. We proceed on the basis of political and class criteria and fully take into account people's professional capabilities, abilities and moral qualities. We are constantly striving to fill managerial positions with qualified people.

The resolution of the 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee obligates us to establish gradually a unified system for the selection and preparation of reserve cadres. We will be sending workers to courses and schools in

accordance with the importance of their assignments so that everybody, especially young people, may go on to more responsible positions after further preparation. In this we need to proceed carefully and purposefully and make sure that the comrade selected for a given position has the ability and necessary personal qualifications.

Female members of our union are successfully discharging their duties in all union bodies. Women's commissions are doing good and enterprising work, especially in kraj and most okres committees. They also function well in basic organizations as women's representatives and participate in educating the young generation.

In close cooperation with the Union of Socialist Youth and its pioneer organization the union responsibly discharged in the past period its share of the duty to educate the young generation. We have succeeded in establishing 6,414 children's collectives comprising almost 72,000 young fire fighters. Our organization offers ample opportunities for influencing young people and children. All properly motivated special interests and activities can be suitably used for educating young people, developing their good qualities to raise them to be good citizens of our socialist homeland. We want our boys and girls to understand what our socialist society offers them and on the other hand what it expects from them. We want to raise the young people in the Union of Fire Fighters to become our successors and be able to fulfill the tasks of fire fighting.

The Union of Fire Fighters is organizing on a statewide basis performances of the sports and military defense play Plamen [Flame] which has become an effective motivational tool in work with children up to 15 years of age. The children like the play very much and take part in it in increasing numbers. In this way, organizing the play on a statewide basis, we work systematically with children in children's collectives the year round. The play Plamen consists of six parts including ideological education, fire prevention, fire fighting techniques, sports and military training, civic work and cultural education. With regard to the play Plamen, it can be said that the number of participating children's collectives is constantly increasing. While 2,352 collectives of young fire fighters comprising 24,184 children participated in the play in 1973, their number in 1977 increased to 3,776 collectives with 39,642 children.

The work with children up to the age of 15 ties in logically with work with juveniles which recently has received increased attention. In 1977 the federal committee prepared and published guidelines for work with juveniles which are currently being implemented in okreses and krajs. The guidelines were well received in okreses and krajs and okres committees are assisting basic organizations to put them into practice.

Bodies and organizations of the union will endeavor to induce every member to contribute to the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ

Congress both at his place of work and his residence in fulfilling the election programs of the National Front. They will guide their members as effectively as possible to assist national committees and enterprises in preventing fires so they will be well prepared to protect production assets, national property and the personal property of their fellow citizens.

8664

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEFENDS AFRICAN POLICY

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Lies of Imperialist Media Repudiated: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement on GDR Policy in Africa and the Middle East"]

[Text] A spokesman of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has resolutely repudiated the most recent slanders by imperialist mass media against the GDR and its policy in Africa and the Middle East. The spokesman pointed out:

"The mass media of the imperialist states have again disseminated in the past few days unprecedented slanders against the GDR and its policy in Africa and the Middle East. The tragic events in the Yemen Arab Republic, the murder of President of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmad Husayn Al-Ghashmi and the repulsing of an attempted coup d'etat in the DPRY are being seized as an opportunity to slander the friendly relations of the socialist states, including the GDR, and as a pretext for interfering in the international affairs of the PDRY.

"Such lies and slanders emanating from the pens of imperialist and reactionary intelligence services or opinion manipulators are part and parcel of the intensified ideological subversion of imperialism directed against the USSR and other states of the socialist community. They are attempts to undermine the anti-imperialist alliance between these countries and the nationally liberated states and national liberation movements.

"Wherever peoples--such as in Zimbabwe or Namibia or, like the Arab people of Palestine--are struggling for the assertion of their national rights, against colonialism, racism and imperialist aggression, imperialist and reactionary quarters want to insinuate to the public a 'communist danger.' Wherever African and Arab peoples are making use of their sovereign right themselves to determine their road of development, reference is being made to the 'hand of Moscow, Havana or Berlin.'

"Whenever the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states provide urgently needed political and material assistance to the friendly, nationally liberated states and national liberation movements at their request and in accordance with all the principles of international law, a hue and cry emanates from imperialist

capitals about "communist expansion and interference" as though the actual imperialist interference in Shaba, in the south and in the Horn of Africa, the many thousands of U.S. officers and officials in Saudi Arabia for example, did not exist.

"Imperialist quarters are supporting the racists in the south of Africa and charge interference of all those rendering assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their liberation struggle. Even today they possess a considerable part of Africa's mineral wealth, regard it as their own and are slandering those who are supporting the African peoples in the struggle for the sovereign power of control of their natural resources. Wherever the imperialists are preparing armed interventions to suppress this sovereign will of the peoples, they are resorting to lies and slander against the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states as well as all progressive forces as a pretext and disguise for their own criminal schemes.

"It was noted in the GDR--with astonishment and indignation--that the press in certain Arab states has joined the latest imperialist campaign of slanders against the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states. The activities of GDR experts who are assisting the PDRY at the request of the legitimate government in developing its national economy and consolidating the independence of the friendly country, are being most grossly distorted. The GDR vigorously repudiates these fabrications and insinuations.

"The GDR is among those states which have consistently and selflessly advocated the just cause of the Arabs, particularly the Arab people of Palestine. Its principled action for an all-embracing, just and lasting peaceful solution in the Middle East has always been recognized by the representatives of the Arab states. The principled policy of the GDR vis-a-vis the Arab cause, its traditional policy of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields with all Arab states ready to engage in this is well known in the Arab world."

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO MONGOLIAN LEADERS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 78 p 1 AU

["GDR Congratulates on Anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution"]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers,
Ulaanbaatar,

Esteemed Comrades,

On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the entire people of your country cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The traditional relations of fraternal friendship and close comradely cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, which are based on our unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union, have become more and more successful year after year. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed on 6 May 1977 has initiated a new chapter in the relations of our two fraternal socialist states. This treaty is at the same time a contribution in the worldwide struggle for the preservation of peace, for detente and disarmament.

Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress, the MPR working people have scored important successes in the building of socialism. As a flourishing socialist country, as an active fighter for the cause of peace and social progress the MPR has acquired a high international reputation. We congratulate you, dear Mongolian comrades, with all our hearts on these important results that you have achieved in building socialism in your country and in the interest of peace and security in Asia and in the world.

We are most deeply convinced that our fraternal and comradely cooperation will further deepen and develop to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and of peace.

We wish you, esteemed Mongolian comrades, good health, energy and new successes in your responsible work.

[signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman.

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

RESULTS OF EIGHTH WRITERS CONGRESS ASSESSED

West German Report on Congress

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German No 24, 9 Jun 78 p 34

[Article by Rolf Michaelis on Eighth Congress of the GDR Writers Union held in East Berlin, 29-31 May 78: "Realism of the Dreamers--Literature Functionaries Among Themselves"]

[Text] "In this country one can use books to lure stove-sitters from the chimney corner...Poetry is still an unprofitable art; one no longer lacks bread, but butter still....We prefer writing to screaming....On huge sheets of paper not of domestic origin,..."

It is rare that puns and plays upon words like these appear in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (ND), which does not pretend to be a newspaper but delivers in each line what the soporific subtitle at the top of the front page promises: "Organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany."

But, simply give Hermann Kant an opportunity to appear at the speaker's podium. Even when he writes something which, according to the style of the party paper, is labeled a "lecture," the linguistic manipulator among the writers of the GDR ("The Auditorium," 1965; "The Imprint," 1972; "The Sojourn," 1977), who was born in 1926 in Hamburg, juggles letters, syllables, words: "It is a matter of knowledge and conscience."

No, Herr Kant. Please do not use linguistic pirouettes when talking about knowledge and conscience. Kant, who was elected Anna Seghers' successor as president of the East German Writers Union during the Eighth GDR Writers Congress held between 29 and 31 May, may, if he cannot help himself, make fun of former colleagues who have been forced to leave the GDR (Kant's artists association was also involved): "...it is a matter of moving not from the popular to the optional but from the important to the unimportant...; of a change from the realm of the valid to the realm of indifference." A literature functionary should not poke fun at "knowledge and conscience," particularly someone who has contributed to the fact that there

is a new German emigration of artists, with unsavory bureaucratic practices of cunningly taking away citizenship, packing off in the middle of the night, deportation, forced exile, "vacations" from "citizenship."

"The last year and a half...seemed much longer than is ordinarily the case for a year and a half," Kant declared to about 300 delegates of the congress. These words belie a statement which appeared in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in the enthusiastic introductory sentence of the report on the congress: The "deliberations" of the Writers Congress in the People's Chamber had begun "in an atmosphere of deep trust of literary artists in the party of the working class and firm commitment to their socialist state."

Definitely not true. The Unity Party must really fear the working people, grasping at hypocritical Victorian formulas like "deep" trust, reminiscent of Courths-Mahler. "Deliberations?" Submissive addresses were delivered; lip-service was given.

Thinking on Tracks

Hermann Kant is at least honest enough to intimate "between the lines" what happened during the year and a half since Biermann's inability to return: more or less forced emigration for some of the best writers, not only of the GDR but of contemporary German literature. DIE ZEIT, which is not anybody's central organ, does not have enough space to list all the artists (for composers, singers, songwriters and painters who also have been thrown out) who have had to leave the GDR since Wolf Biermann was forced to give up his citizenship: Sarah Kirsch and Manfred Klug, Thomas Brasch and Katharina Thalbach, Bernd Jentzsch and Hans Joachim Schaedlich, Juergen Fuchs, and, and, and....

The clever Kant did the smartest thing possible in this dead-end alley where literary politics in the GDR had ended up: He fled into the future. It did not go unnoticed that critical writers were not selected as delegates, did not want to be selected, traveled abroad (if they were able to do so!) or (like Guenter de Bruyn and Karl-Heinz Jakobs) refused the call. Consequently, the following people were absent from the congress: Christa and Gerhard Wolf, Stefan Heym and Rolf Schneider, Guenter Kunert and Ulrich Plenzdorf, Franz Fuehmann and Klaus Schlesinger, and, and, and...

After the First Writers Congress in 1947, Theodor Plievier ("Stalingrad"), who came from a working-class family, moved from East to West Germany and stated: "In a country where only thinking on tracks is permitted..., one cannot write very well."

Before the Eighth Writers Congress, the tracks were laid by Hans Koch, director of the Institute for Art and Literature at the SED Central Committee Academy for Social Sciences. On a full page in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (15/16 April), he formulated the language rules for the congress. Heiner Mueller was condemned. In his drama "Hamlet Machine" Ophelia is in a

wheelchair, saying the following sentences: "I am transforming the milk in my breasts into deadly poison. I am taking back the world to which I gave birth. I am smothering the world I bore between my thighs." The thought does not occur to a person true to the line, thinking along narrow tracks, to ask the question why a socialist writer like Heiner Mueller, who is living in the GDR, is writing such sentences: he takes refuge in the rhetorical question of whether "that which is a vague interpretation of our world contains even the faintest possibility of being true and generally significant."

Irrational Dreaming

A similar ban was pronounced on Werner Heiduczek's (autobiographical) book "Death by the Sea." The author, who was born in 1926, had an exemplary career (soldier, farm laborer, novice teacher, pedagogical studies, instructor at the Herder Institute in Leipzig, free-lance writer: "The Brothers," 1968; "Good-Bye to Angels," 1968; "Marcus Aurelius, or A Semester of Tenderness," 1971). In his new book he rejected "thinking on tracks." Conscious of a deadly disease, Jablonski the writer/first-person narrator reflects upon his life. "The biggest corruption for writing is the lie."

Sentences containing such truthfulness are shaking the existence of an artistic structure built on the finely drawn lies of the party line. The literature professor who specializes in polished "golden words" ("socialist realism" in the GDR is nothing else) will turn with horror from such a book which contains traces of reality: "If...these decades...seem...like a road to Calvary...like an accumulation of incidents causing moral depression and shame, like a stumbling path between injustice and arrogance..., then, and because of it, not only...the social order of real socialism must be questioned."

One person saved the honor of literature as an instrument for finding human truth. Sad and indicative is the fact that it is still the same lonely writer who as early as the First Writers Congress 30 years ago aroused dismay when he deplored the "trend toward the conservative, the static, the reactionary," and he warned his colleagues: "Dislike for marching is causing stalking. The time has come to learn how to walk."

This time as well, Stephan Hermlin brought upon himself threats of rebuke when he, the only Biermann petitioner who was able to speak during the congress, defended the "prerogative of poets to dream irrationally." He rejected the attempt at considering GDR writers as a "team." In Hermlin's opinion writers are people "who can hardly be forced to think alike." And he who is one of the most modern writers of his country professed: "I am a Victorian writer--I cannot be any other kind." Upon which, one of his colleagues (Ruth Werner), a representative of this middle-class kaffeklatsch party of the true/beautiful/good told him she would "slap" anybody who would dare call her "Victorian."

One listens when Anna Seghers, the former president, says her farewell, risking twice the little word "rational" in her final passage: "I wish you rational work. Patient and rational and right."

The work of Hermann Kant, the new president, will be measured against these obligations. Kant speaks cynically of his former colleague, Reiner Kunze, who was not permitted to publish in the GDR ("Herr Kunze: I am sure some will remember"). And Hermann Kant departs from the basis of "humanity" which he evoked with so many words when he cannot suppress a perfidious statement about Reiner Kunze, the Buechner-Prize recipient of 1977: "With time, the misdeed will pass."

"It is the prerogative of poets to dream irrationally. It is the prerogative of rational people to laugh at them"--Stephan Hermlin implores his colleagues.

Less than 7 years ago, before Biermann was thrown out and the persecution of critical citizens began who are demanding no more than respect for their "human rights"--to which also the GDR Government agreed in Helsinki--a novel was published in the GDR containing the following words: "What would have happened if...? It was no accident that writers who by profession articulate premonitions...again and again took up this what-would-have-happened-if. And the stories that came about in this manner showed the realism of these dreamers."

The person who wrote this in 1972 is Hermann Kant ("Imprint"). Now he has condescended to serve his state not only as an author but as the uppermost literature functionary. His time in office as president of a Writers Union obsequious to the party may also be measured by the question of whether Hermann Kant, the literature functionary, will dare defend the "dreamers' realism" defended by Hermann Kant, the novelist.

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 110, 9 Jun 78 IWE-KULTUR supplement No 66

[Report from Berlin: "Critical GDR Authors Rebuked." Translation of Interview with Egon Richter referred to below this commentary]

[Text] Egon Richter, chairman of the Writers Union in Rostock Bezirk addressed rebukes to those critical GDR authors who did not participate in the Eighth Writers Congress. Richter maintained that these authors had been afraid of expected controversies. The congress did not avoid necessary discussions. Because of contributions by Uwe Kant, Helmut Sakowski, and Paul Wiens there was "a real and genuine, even open" debate on the views of colleagues, several points of which were formulated by Stephan Hermlin. Hermlin was "not afraid of controversy, as, unfortunately, were some of the other colleagues who share the same or similar opinions and who in spite of invitations to do so did not show up at the congress."

Rostock Writer Interviewed

Rostock OSTSEE-ZEITUNG in German 6 Jun 78 p 6

[Interview with Egon Richter, chairman, Rostock Bezirk Writers Union, by Hilmar Franz: "Literature in the Debate--Following the Eighth GDR Writers Congress"]

[Text] OSTSEE-ZEITUNG: The preparations for the Eighth GDR Writers Congress and its proceedings caused a great deal of public attention. Now it is already history. The delegated authors, including you, have long since returned to their places of work; let us say, to the focal points of socialist reality and to their typewriters. Were your own personal expectations fulfilled during this congress?

E. Richter: Beyond the detailed evaluation of literature in working groups where specific genres and technical problems were taken up, the congress was supposed to find out the position and state of GDR literature. This was to be done from the ideological as well as the aesthetic standpoint. We had to find out whether literature has done justice to overall social development, whether it records, expresses, promotes this aspect or whether it is lagging behind. On the other hand, it had to be determined how successful this had been from the artistic viewpoint.

We had expected that in accordance with its motto the congress would clarify the positions of writers and their relationship to the social environment, not by circumventing controversy and development but by clearly expressing necessities. With regard to fulfillment: The first group of problems was almost answered by Hermann Kant's clever and artistic lecture alone. Numerous contributions during the discussion confirmed and expanded upon individual questions in the lecture which concerned certain aspects of this relationship to literature. In this connection I remember remarks like the one by Ruth Werner.

Regarding the second group of problems: Because of contributions to the discussions by Uwe Kant, Helmut Sakowski and Paul Wiens a real and genuine, even open debate on the views of colleagues took place. Some points of these views were formulated by Stephan Hermlin. That was one of the important tasks of the congress. Still, Hermlin was not afraid of the controversy, as, unfortunately, were a few of the other colleagues who share similar opinions and who, in spite of invitations to do so, did not even show up at the congress. In this respect I am in agreement with the overwhelming majority of my colleagues. We also felt that it was a good idea that Frank Weymann, a young author from Rostock, had an opportunity to say something in Berlin, because we are of the opinion that what he said about the relationship of free-lance literary creation to a constantly changing reality, on one hand, and about the relationship of a working person who has to pursue his literary ambitions on the side, on the other hand, are views which are held by a large number of the future literary generation. His contribution to the discussion

was received with appropriate appreciation by the congress. We would have considered it a pleasure if other writers from Rostock Bezirk--Siegfried Pitschmann, for instance--had had a chance to say something, but numerous requests to speak were received. Altogether it can be said that our expectations were fulfilled. We came back quite satisfied and with results.

OSTSEE-ZEITUNG: And most likely also with creative stimulation for literary work in general and understanding of literary theory...

E. Richter: That is a question which to a large extent is related to the demands and goals of each individual. How he evaluates, uses and utilizes that which the congress determined and ascertained for himself, his work and his position depends definitely upon his own relationship to reality and his demands on literature. We believe that the authors of the Rostock Bezirk Union have contributed a large share of the national literature of the GDR to the overall repertoire. We consider it a necessity for it to continue in a beneficial manner. During the congress we definitely realized that the actual writing of literature is the biggest real social task of people who are writing literature. It has been realized that it is essential to allow sufficient room within the union for this purpose. Of equal importance has been the realization that we, here within our own union, must occupy ourselves more intensively than has been the case in the past with questions of literary theory and problems of philosophy, which means analyzing these factors to understand the world and understand art. The congress defined once more, plainly and clearly, the social position of the writers in this country. To a high degree this applies also to writers of the bezirk on the Baltic Sea, and it actually contains an obligation to be duty bound to this social position in all forms and genres of literature and to present it by using various artistic means and styles, without embellishments, without pessimism or lack of conflict, full of problems and with artistic challenge, understanding and mastery. Naturally, no master is made in a day, neither in Rostock nor anywhere else in the GDR. This fact, however, does not release anybody among us from the necessity of striving constantly for this mastery.

OSTSEE-ZEITUNG: Participation by authors making their first appearance was remarkable. It was encouraged during discussions and is symptomatic of social progress. What are the challenges which the Rostock Bezirk Executive Committee is facing in their support of young authors?

E. Richter: This congress confirmed what statistics had already established, that there has never been a 5-year period in which so much new literature appeared as was the case between 1973 and 1978. To be sure, among these authors there certainly was a percentage (if one may put it this way) who from the very beginning demonstrated unique literary talent and also the desire for literary continuity. The Rostock Bezirk Writers Union, for instance, is not ignoring the development of future writers. Consequently, among our delegation were two authors, Monika Laetsch and Frank Weymann, who were representative of this group. At the present time our bezirk has

seven candidates and perhaps nine so-called regular guests; these are young authors who are on their way. A fairly large segment of future writers is represented, and we must mention in this connection that we are really trying to do a lot for young authors. We are doing this by helping them explore new areas of experiences and by bringing them together with young authors of our foreign partner unions and their literature. This indicates that we are also attempting to convey to them perspectives that extend beyond the GDR.

Leipzig Writer Interviewed

Leipzig LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG in German 3/4 Jun 78 p 13

[Interview with Hans Pfeiffer, chairman, Leipzig Bezirk organization of the GDR Writers Union, by Renate Florstedt: "I Am Hoping for Good, Rational, Useful Work"]

[Text] [Question] The Eighth Writers Congress, to which you were a delegate, is over. What remains are facts. A total of 350 authors from this country had gathered: one lectured, 29 others took part in the discussion. Guests were present. A statement was made, a letter sent and a new executive committee elected, which in turn elected a presidium and a president. All this, however, by no means spans the meaning of the term "congress." What is a writers congress? What, in your opinion, is its function in social and literary life?

[Answer] The writers congress is a political forum, where the literary production of past years is discussed and, at the same, tendencies which may influence the literature of the future. Partially independent of the knowledge of the individual, there are social, political and aesthetic aspects that are being shaped which will characterize literature for a certain period of time. In spite of differing opinions and styles, a common "style of the time" comes into existence. One has to be aware of this fact.

The Eighth Congress gave an account of all those things which have shaped the political opinion of writers and which are continuing to do so. Questions that had previously been discussed only privately were publicly debated. If this congress is assessed with its motto in mind, which was "The Responsibility of Writers During the Struggles of Our Time," it already indicates what the 3-day discussion was all about: knowledge of the effectiveness of literature and the political responsibility of writers.

[Question] What were the specific hopes that were passed along by the congress to individual writers as they were leaving?

[Answer] The impressions by colleagues probably differed. From the diversity of problems and remarks, each one of them was probably directly concerned with those things that particularly affect his own creativity. Of equal validity to all, however, was probably the attempt to define the function

of literature within society in its dialectic relationship. Just like society itself, the literature which is reflecting it has a revolutionary side. It critically assesses prevailing conditions, raises consciousness wherever changes or improvements are necessary. On the other hand, as was stated by Engels, it also has a "conservative" side, by preserving our accomplishments in our consciousness and by defending them as being worthy of preservation. A work of art should combine criticism and preservation in its attitude toward our society. Naturally, this challenge to socialist literature is proceeding from an ideal.

During the congress there was a strong emphasis on this real dialectic. New questions, new answers and new talents were openly received, and, above all, the unalterability and irreplaceability of poetry was clearly demonstrated.

The congress made it plain that in spite of the search for new topics and forms, certain traditions which our literature has attained should not be forgotten. It countered a somewhat too critical attitude toward our society with an admonition for political responsibility.

[Question] I am sure you are familiar with the opinions spread by Western mass media that this congress is "no real" congress, because some renowned authors did not participate.

[Answer] What the mass media are permanently concealing is the fact that this represents the personal decisions of the authors. They did not wish to come. Also, we could disagree about who is renowned. Most of those whom I would include were there. I can also vouch for the fact that tremendous patience was used to try again and again to find the common element which binds us all together. Unfortunately, it did not yet succeed with some of the writers. The congress again demonstrated our willingness to discuss everything with them, in a friendly and factual manner.

[Question] The debate with Stephan Hermlin, who will again be on the union's executive committee, had elements of this factual talk that you desire.

[Answer] The congress expressed a high degree of willingness to understand. Still, we must become aware of the fact that different opinions do exist in addition to common viewpoints. Our willingness for discussion and understanding, however, presupposes that everybody is participating on an equal basis, and it also means that the opinion of the other person should be respected.

[Question] In contrast to previous years, the lecture by Hermann Kant and also the majority of the contributions to the discussion contained more evidence of historical consciousness. Is this another demand the congress presented to writers?

[Answer] A young speaker who contributed to the discussion said that, as far as she was concerned, the year of 1945 was as far back as the battle

in the Teutoburg Forest. I consider that somewhat questionable. Current processes cannot be recognized or shaped without historical reflection. At any rate, such a viewpoint only proves how important an awareness of our history has become. Of the three generations of writers who are living in our country today, the youngest one did not experience its growth and development from the standpoint of our beginnings.

For me history is that which I no longer experienced myself. Nevertheless, to me history seems to be a relative term. There are direct historical materials. There are great epics which illustrate history through the fate of generations. The fact that we cannot use history as a category to set opposite another category, the present, was demonstrated in many of the deliberations during the congress.

[Question] What are your plans for using the congress for fruitful literary creation in our bezirk? The first meeting of the Leipzig Writers Union is scheduled for as early as this Wednesday.

[Answer] Quite true, but even before that, on Monday, a few Leipzig delegates will publicly comment on the congress, in a URANIA forum. I am mentioning this because publicity will be one item on our new work plan. In addition we want to continue the atmosphere that encourages discussion in our union's workshop talks which have already become a tradition. Other tasks that I see are using all opportunities in order to gain knowledge of our social reality. Our bezirk party management and bezirk council are supporting our efforts with excursions and talks.

The congress contributed more to the clarification of lingering problems and only outlined future tasks. It is now up to the individual organizations of our union to use the declaration of the congress as a basis for formulating their own tasks. I am hoping for good, rational, and useful work.

8991

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

EAST BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADER INTERVIEWED

Copenhagen LAND OG FOLK in Danish 31 May 78 p 7

[Interview with Dr. Peter Kirchner, Chairman of the Jewish Congregation in Berlin GDR, by Pelle Blumensaadt; no date given]

[Text] At the most it is the Nazi nightmare of the past that torments the Jews of the DDR, according to the Chairman of the Jewish Congregation in Berlin, GDR.

On one of the old streets near the center of Berlin the headquarters of the Jewish Congregation in East Germany (DDR) is located very close to big, old synagogue which was burned by the Nazis in 1938 ("Krystalnacht") and later bombed by the English and the Americans. Only the outer walls remain, with perhaps the most beautiful facade of all Berlin synagogues. Since the ruins cannot be rebuilt, negotiations are going on to restore and preserve this facade. Here on Oranienburger Strasse 28 in the former main administrative headquarters for the Jewish Congregation of Greater-Berlin, which served the war, LAND OG FOLK has met with the chairman of the Jewish Congregation in the capital of the GDR.

The chairman, Dr Peter Kirchner, is considerably younger than one would have expected the incumbent of this position to be, only 43 years old. He is the chief physician at the neurological clinic of the Psychiatric and Neurological Hospital in Berlin-Lichtenberg.

Only a Few Left

[Question] How large is the Jewish congregation in Berlin?

[Answer] We are exactly 353 members including 12 children. About 70 percent are over 60 years old. With the figures for Jewish victims of fascism as a starting point, there are about 10 times as many Jews who are not affiliated with the congregation. We have contact with some of them, for they visit our library and participate in cultural events, for example, well-known authors such as Stefan Heym who come and read some of their works which often involve their Jewish origin.

Originally a good 170,000 Jews lived in Berlin. About 120,000 of that number were able to emigrate, while 50,000 landed in concentration camps. Some 2000 came back alive and 5000 survived in mixed marriages and illegally.

[Question] How is it possible for Jews after this to remain in Germany and again to become part of the community?

[Answer] It was difficult, very difficult. I know from my own experience (I had lived illegally for two years) that for several years after I had entered school here I didn't dare to have any contact with my German (school) mates. The fear of informers, of being "detected" was strong, but I overcame that little by little. For the older people, it lasted a couple of decades, and we still have individuals who will never overcome it. Aside from these few, we all are today integrated into the community in the GDR.

Anti-Semitism

[Question] On the other hand, do you note any signs of anti-semitism, the so-called "little anti-semitism" or any other forms of antipathy from the population or authorities?

[Answer] No, absolutely not, and this applies to all of us, children, young people, grown-ups and old folks. The legal statutes against racism, also anti-semitism, have been enforced very effectively, for I am certain that such prejudices do not disappear overnight in the entire population. But we are not confronted with it--either in the form of anonymous letters or handbills in the mailbox, telephone calls with threats or in any other manner, as occurs in West Germany. But I must admit that I am concerned over a revival of neofascism and anti-semitism in West Germany, and more accurately the danger that the wave from the Federal Republic via TV, radio and eventually visits will influence individuals and their dormant prejudices which naturally are constantly found here in secret.

[Question] And relations with the authorities?

[Answer] Here we do not detect any prejudice, absolutely not. I want to emphasize that in general I do not have any reason to be silent about difficulties if there were any. Let me begin by stating that the GDR State Secretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Herr Seigewasser, himself was in a concentration camp for 11 years and had excellent cooperation with fellow prisoners of Jewish origin, who were in part doubly persecuted, as communists and Jews.

State Support

[Question] In addition our little congregation receives a subsidy from the Berlin Magistrat of 170,000 marks (420,000 Danish kroner annually,

which is used to operate our office here, the library, the maintenance of the synagogue, care of our cemetery, operation of the Jewish Old Peoples' Home where 40 of our members spend a peaceful autumn of their lives, for the yearly Baltic vacation camp for all children from the eight Jewish congregations in GDR, etc. In addition, we get 150,000 marks (about 375,000 Danish kroner) in the form of work, for example on our cemetery. To this should be added 350,000 marks as a lump sum payment for repairing and restoring the synagogue, a sum apparently not completely adequate, for which reason we are now negotiating with the Magistrat about an increase which I have no doubt will materialize.

Finally, it should be noted that our older members who suffered under Nazism receive the same supplementary pension as others persecuted by Nazism, and by resistance people. This sum, in all 1350 marks a month, it is almost impossible to use, not to mention married couples who receive a double amount. One should also not forget that pensioners do not pay taxes; rents are very low, travelling expenses are zero since pensioners travel free except for taxis. Likewise doctor and drug expenses are unknown in the GDR.

[Question] How are religious relations?

[Answer] We have only slight contact with the Catholic Church, a little more with the Evangelical. Largely, it is individual clergymen who seek contact with us, for example, regarding Old Testament questions. In regard to the state we are on a par with the big congregations.

Congregational Life and Relations With Israel

[Question] All in all then, you don't have any problems?

[Answer] Well, that should not be inferred. But the problems are not due to our relation to the state or to our fellow citizens but to our own smallness. The congregation is declining; fewer and fewer young people seek us. Consequently, we have expanded the non-religious activities with cultural events, musical afternoons with cantors from West Germany who have permanent visas and can come, for example to burials, on short notice. We are too small a congregation to have our own rabbi. On the other hand, we have our own slaughterhouse with ritualistic slaughtering every two weeks. For this a Jewish rabbi comes from the congregation in Budapest, which also on the Jewish High Holidays "loans" us a rabbi. Another problem is religious education, which by degrees has come to include only preparation for the Jewish confirmation. Instruction in Hebrew is also declining, so all young folks only understand the language but can't translate it.

[Question] Lastly, we would like to hear a few words about your attitude towards Israel.

[Answer] Let me first say that I am naturally aware of the GDR's official view of Israel as the aggressor; but in this regard we have not noted any form of ill-will toward us. On the contrary exactly the reverse, for a number of problems have actually been solved in recent years, among others, that concerning our cemetery.

Our relationship to Israel is partly marked by the fact that many of us have close family there and hence close ties with the country. We support the existence of a Jewish state but we follow its political development with regret. We do not have any understanding for its conflicts with its neighbors. Confrontation does not lead to a solution--that which one demands for oneself, one must also grant others.

6893

CSO: 3106

EAST GERMANY

LACK OF FREE TIME FOR ARMY PERSONNEL CITED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 21, 1978 signed to press 22 May 78 p 3

[Editorial by Lt Col Wilfried Schuetze: "Let Us Render a Service to Duty With Free Time!"]

[Text] When the article "Free Time---Continuation of Duty With Like Means?" appeared in the 12/1978 issue on pp 12-13, it was impossible to foresee what attention it would generate. Since the publication of issue No 14, 23 reader reactions to this article have been published.

What was at issue in that article? The party management in the Gerlach unit became attentive after members of the FDJ had spoken out energetically in the election meeting against the continued existence of some clubs. What appeared to be directed against the activity of clubs, upon close examination turned out in essence to be reservations with regard to phony activities, the planning of free time providing little stimulation and poorly organized rounds of duty. A good many things going under the label of club basically amounted to training hours shifted into the free time period. To be sure, at times they had been able to eliminate shortcomings in the training. But at a certain point disgust, a distinct distaste for this kind of "club," had gained the upper hand, and soon it was no longer an activity connected with any useful results. And the trainers of the Gerlach unit had grown so used to this duty after duty hours that they hardly thought creatively any longer about the problem of how to organize training time effectively. Thus, in the long run no service was rendered to duty during the free time period.

The many reader reactions show that the article was not misunderstood by anyone. Perhaps in this sense: In the future, commanders would only be judged by how significant a free time period they offer to their comrades. The very first one who spoke out, Captain Dieter Granzow, made that clear: "...in first place is military performance. It must be produced using every effort." And let him step forward who would seriously go against this principle!

To be sure, opinions can diverge concerning the meaning of "using every effort": Do we also include those which in another way can significantly enhance,

enrich, also relax, offer a restful change? Or do we see only those based on the prescription "a great deal helps a great deal," where it would be a propos to call attention to the saying "Too much of a good thing is not good for you"--as N C O Burckhardt Grabe did?

"We are against the restriction of free time without military necessity..." was said very clearly at the 10th Conference of SED Delegates. That is valid now as before. In this connection I found very significant how Lt Col Manfred Bruns, a battalion commander, recalled his own experiences as a soldier and young officer and derived from them--even for the sake of combat readiness--why it is important to him that his comrades find time to write letters. In the discussion the finger was pointed not only at the higher-ups but also at the participants themselves. Club council members described how they themselves frequently see only the measure and not at the same time whether it is actually suited to convey an experience. Some confessed that they still offer too little for free time during weekends. Others, on the other hand, revealed how they have gained the respect of their comrades with clever ideas and lively actions and how they enjoy their complete confidence. In so doing, they made every effort to demonstrate by way of example how they accomplished this. Great praise is due precisely for this. For--and there is agreement on this--there is still too much in the way of demanding what is to be done and too little explanation of how it can be done. Many club councils are in need of qualified political-ideological and methodological-practical aid.

The debate turned out to be so passionate because the subject of free time is linked with a multitude of quite personal interests and desires. How it is organized has to do directly with concrete conditions of duty and living and thus with the realization of resolutions of the party congress. Enjoyment of duty, a sense of commitment and creativity can be promoted but also hampered during free time. Always to build a bridge between the demands of duty and diverse individual needs is complicated, but it is worth the effort. Stimulating and useful free time makes an important contribution to the formation of socialist personalities, to the etching out of a way of life that is appropriate for them, and thus also to the exertion of influence on combat readiness--the measure of all our activity.

8970

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

WEST GERMAN COMMENTARY ON GDR YOUTH PROBLEMS

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Jun 78 p 4

[Article by Peter Pragal, SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG editorial staff, datelined Berlin/GDR, 8 June: "Juveniles in the GDR: From Recalcitrant to Rebellious-- The SED Intends to Regain Control With the Announced Military Training"]

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, addressing graduates of the "Karl Marx" SED Party College in East Berlin a few days ago, set forth in unequivocal terms what the party leadership thinks is lacking today in many young people between Rostock and Plauen: "high personal initiative extending to a desire to defend" as well as a "clear friend-and-foe concept." The army general, who is also a member of the Politburo, therefore, believes that "we regard socialist defense training, above all for our youth, as a first-priority fundamental question in fulfilling the military class mission."

Translated from communist German into everyday speech, that means: The younger generation is to be taken more firmly in hand in the future.

The moment for this has already been determined. From 1 September 1978 on, with the beginning of the new school year, obligatory "military instruction" will be introduced for students of the 9th and 10th classes of GDR general education schools. As has since been learned, it will include a theoretical section as well as a course of studies with practical instructions and exercises in "civil defense." Beyond that the establishment of a 2-week military camp is planned in which 15-year-olds, "on a voluntary basis," will be trained by regular soldiers for future military service. According to plans already submitted, familiarity with small caliber weapons will also be included in the exercise.

Through this additional schooling, SED leaders are obviously trying to come to grips with a problem which has given them a great deal of trouble for some time: the widespread recalcitrance of the young. Although the controlled mass media as a rule avoid this delicate issue, and only occasional court reports allow one to surmise the extent of youthful criminality, there is no doubt that the control over and education of the young has at least partially slipped from the communist government's hands. The constantly

intensified pressure for conformity and performance in school and on the job, the incessant ideological saturation, insufficient leeway for childhood experiences, as well as the lack of psychological adeptness on the part of many functionaries, have allowed most young people to become either stupefied or rebellious.

In the meantime, battles with the guardians of order have become the order of the day. The confrontations on Alexander Square in East Berlin and in Wittenberg are not isolated instances. Whether at a "Blossom Festival" in Werder, after a rousing soccer game in Berlin's Wuhlheide or, as most recently, on the grounds of the International Horticulture Exhibition in Erfurt, frequently only a thoughtless word or imperious gesture by a policeman is sufficient to unleash pent-up aggressions. A tougher response by security forces and equally stringent court penalties have thus far to a large extent proven ineffective in stopping the trend toward violence.

Secondary school students, who rely less on their fists and more on their brains, in the meantime have discovered a new method of provoking disagreeable adults. Thus, some time ago in East Berlin schools NS [National Socialist] scribbles were discovered, which caused a giant commotion within the schools and resulted in widespread inquiries. Granted, it would be foolish to conclude that National Socialist ideas have now taken hold in the minds of young GDR citizens. Nevertheless, these incidents indicate that for some young people today almost any means is considered justified in opposing political authorities and airing their discontent.

Such occurrences, which up until now have been considered typically Western, have left many functionaries frankly confused. Accustomed to looking for the cause of all evil in "class adversaries," they cannot explain to themselves the supposed ungratefulness of their children. Do not our youth, so they say, have everything they need: manifold educational opportunities, secure jobs, government services and a productive perspective for the future? Many SED comrades also believe that youth simply have it too good. They only have to be taken firmly in hand and the problems will then solve themselves.

Naturally there are also communists with insight who are prepared to look for the causes, if not in the system, at least in its political practice. They concede that the GDR work a day world offers youth only limited possibilities for living out emotionally the revolutionary attitude demanded of them. They admit that increasing rowdiness, climbing alcohol consumption and growing psychic instability among youth cannot be attributed only to Western influence but also to continual regimentation and the often petty supervision of adherence to social norms.

In the meantime this discernment has resulted in the creation of intentional safety valves. The growth by leaps and bounds in the number of discotheques, and ideological tolerance in the area of dress as well as of beat and rock music, can probably be traced to such self-critical examinations. At times,

SED comrades are even prepared to ask the clergy for support in the task of integrating "flipped out" youth into society, if necessary with the help of the gospel. Admittedly, the party obviously does not have at its disposal a unified concept for dealing with troubled youth and raising them to be "well-rounded, educated socialist personalities." Many of those in authority vacillate between severity and familiarity; the perplexity extends to the families of high functionaries, which are also being shaken by conflicts between generations.

8537

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

DETAILS PROVIDED ON MOBILE WATER FILTERING STATION

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 3, Mar 78 signed to press 6 Mar 78
pp 131-132

[Article by A. Geissler, engineer: "Water Filtering Station WFS I to Ensure
a Supply of Water in the Field"]

[Text] 1. Purpose

The introduction of the new, high performance WFS 1 water filtration station into the equipment of the National People's Army and the border troops of the GDR is a further contribution to assuring a water supply in the field. It serves for the processing of normally fouled, polluted and activated ground and surface waters into drinking water. The WFS 1 is carried as a knapsack unit on the back using a strap (Figure 1) [not reproduced]. Air transport and parachute drops are permissible.

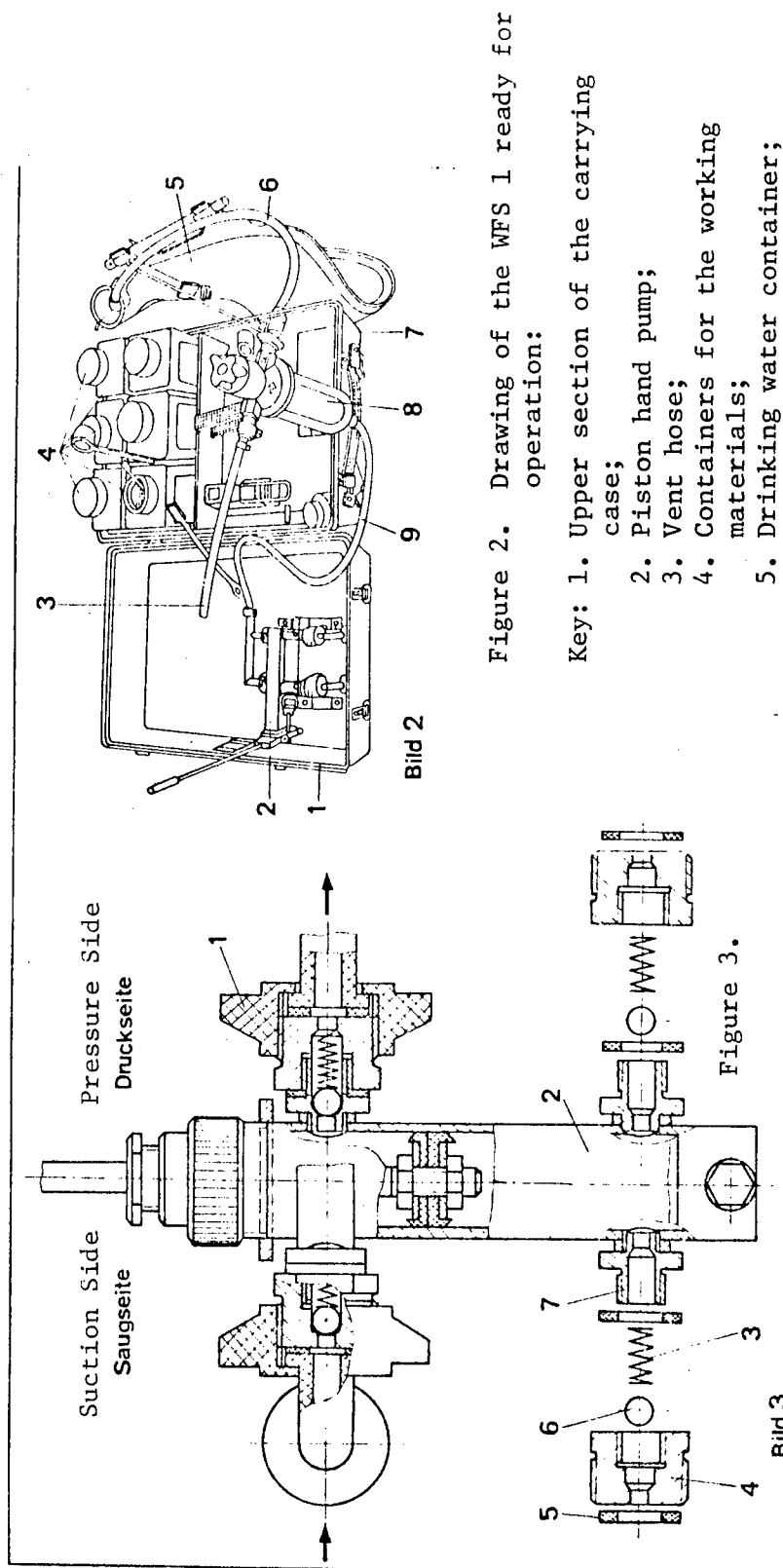
2. Structural Design

The WFS 1 consists of the carrying case, piston hand pump, alluvial filter, drinking water container and accessories. The operational gear is housed in the carrying case, which is made of fiberglass reinforced polyester. The top section of the carrying case, which is at the same time the raw water container, contains a double-action piston hand pump (Figure 3) for water delivery. Hoses are employed as the connecting elements.

The alluvial filter (Figure 4) consists of a ceramic filter cartridge, on which a filtration and adsorption layer is deposited. A drinking water container made of rubberized woven fabric serves for the intermediate storage of the processed water.

3. Manner of Operation of the WFS 1

The comprehensive water preparation (Figure 5) is accomplished in the following process stages: ion exchange, alluvial filtration and sterilization. An ion exchanger in the form of powdered resin is added to the raw water to reduce



ionogenic, dissolved pollutants. Following intensive agitation, the deactivation and decontamination of the raw water begins. During this process, the ion exchange components, because of their differing charge, form large flakes which are retained in the alluvial filter.

The raw water is pumped out of the upper part of the carrying case into the alluvial filter with the piston hand pump. Primary pumped alluvial filtration in the filter cartridge guarantees further deactivation and decontamination, as well as highly effective mechanical filtration of the raw water. The back flushing of the alluvial filter must be carried out in each case after the throughput of the raw water.

The water runs out freely from the alluvial filter into the drinking water container. Here it is disinfected with a disinfecting agent. Following a set waiting period, this agent must be reduced to the permissible residual content in the drinking water.

Beginning in 1978, the WFS 1 will be delivered with an improved process technology. The apportioning of the powdered resin, as well as the disinfecting and adsorption agents, is accomplished in a precisely specified sequence right in the raw water. The comprehensive preparation process is thus assured by the defined reaction times. The sterilization, decontamination and disinfecting of the raw water take place in the upper section of the carrying case in this new process technology. The ceramic filter cartridge retains the suspended materials. Only conditioning of the clean water by means of disinfectant tablets is accomplished in the drinking water container.

4. Instructions for Use

The technique for the utilization of the WFS 1 is established in the operating instructions. Each WFS 1 contains a brief set of operating instructions. Figure 2 shows the processing equipment set up for use.

The upper section of the carrying case is filled up to the mark with raw water. Then the processing agents are added. After the set waiting period and filtration for clarity, the raw water is pumped through the filter cartridge into the drinking water container by means of the piston hand pump. The final conditioning of the pure water is accomplished in this container. After the drinking water has been issued, the raw water container and the alluvial filter are either to be prepared for a new processing cycle, or the WFS 1 is to be packed up for the march (Figure 6).

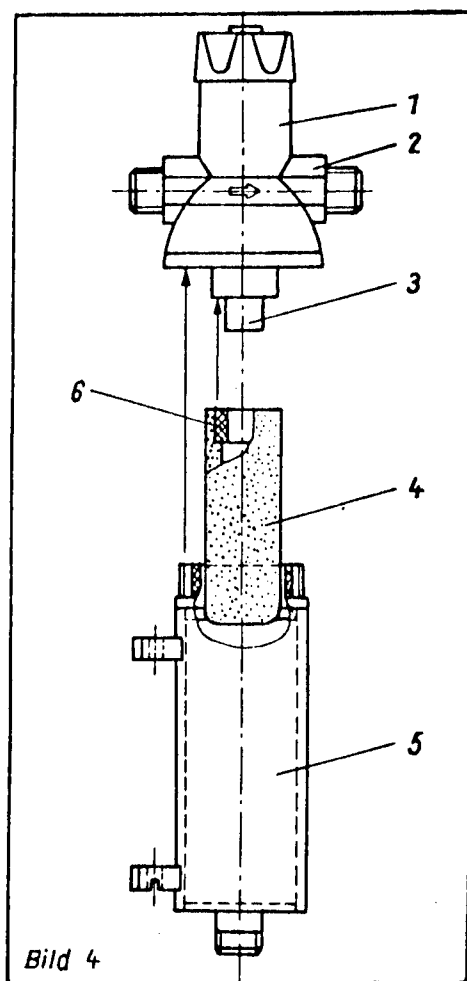
The WFS 1 contains working materials for one typical use. These operating materials are resupplied in complete sets.

A centrally supplied spare parts set (Figure 8) serves for the routine repair of the processing equipment. To keep the WFS 1 continually ready for service, it is necessary to carry out the maintenance operations on time and with good quality. Within the scope of the check inspection prior to use, the flawless functioning of the piston hand pump is to be checked in particular. Daily

technical maintenance following each use basically encompasses the careful cleaning of the piston hand pump and the alluvial filter, as well as the recharging of the working materials. The WFS 1 may be stored for an extended period only when dry.

5. Safety Regulations

The powdered working materials are granulated and produce no dust when being dosed out. The active substances of the disinfectant are corrosive chemicals. When shaking the solutions, the drinking water container must be securely closed and turned away from the body. Then, it is to be opened carefully so that the slight excess pressure produced by the gas generation escapes without producing a spray. The safety regulations are to be taught in the manner provided in the governing regulations.



Key:

- 1. Valve head;
- 2. Clean water outlet;
- 3. Connecting piece;
- 4. Filter cartridge
- 5. Transparent housing;
- 6. Rubber gasket.

Figure 4.

Alluvial filter of the WFS-1.

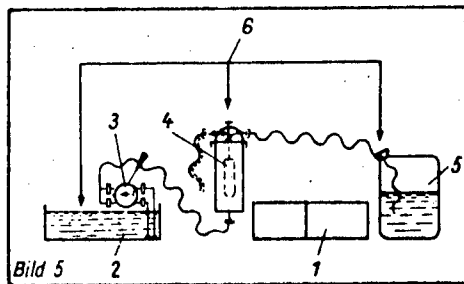
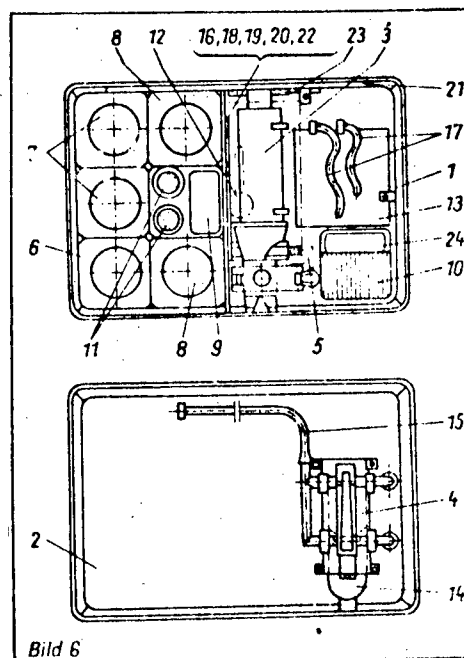


Figure 5. Flow diagram of the WFS 1.

- Key:
1. Bottom section of the carrying case;
 2. Upper section of the carrying case;
 3. Piston hand pump;
 4. Alluvial filter;
 5. Drinking water container;
 6. Working materials dosing.

Figure 6. The WFS 1 in the packed condition.



- Key:
1. Bottom section of the carrying case;
 2. Upper section of the carrying case;
 3. Alluvial filter;
 4. Piston handpump;
 5. Drinking water container;
 6. Powdered resin (H form);
 7. Powdered resin (OH form);
 8. Adsorption agent;
 9. Disinfectant;
 10. Tablets for conditioning the clean water;
 11. Filter cartridges;
 12. Measuring beaker;
 13. Filter paper;
 14. Mixing and preparation bottle;
 15. Connecting hose;
 16. Pump handle;
 17. Connecting hose;
 - 18, 19. Spatula-spoon;
 20. Holder for the alluvial filter;
 21. Holder for the drinking water bag;
 22. Double-head wrench;
 23. Brush;
 24. Spare parts and accessories.



Figure 7. The WFS 1 opened out.

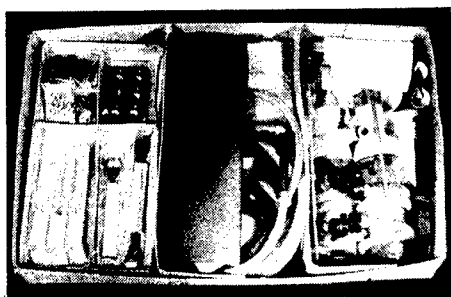


Figure 8. The parts of the L5 spare parts set.

8225
CSO:2300

U. S. POLICIES TOWARD PRC AND USSR ASSESSED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 May 78 p 1

[Article by STEF.: "The Chinese Factor"]

[Text] The visit of Mr Brzezinski (assistant to the American President on national security) to China, meant to be an exploratory one, has become an event the consequences of which may--if they turn out to be lasting--shape international relations into a fundamentally new long-range and, in the final analysis, negative pattern.

The information available to us at this time is derived solely from public statements made by both parties. From this narrow perspective we find those statements to sound unequivocally anti-Soviet and thus antisocialist. Both sides actually outdid each other in pledging their solidarity against the Soviet Union. If this were a matter of mere propaganda, one would find it hardly worth while paying too much attention to. Such statements as "the stronger China is, the more does the United States benefit, and vice versa" (not a direct quote, but the gist of official pronouncements) indicate however that we are dealing here with a new American approach--also Chinese approach--to the world power balance.

At this time we should view the situation with complete candidness. One could very well agree with the thesis that Mao tse-tung's China, strongly anti-Soviet but technologically alien to the West, provided an equilibrium. The anti-Soviet line of the Chinese leadership at that time greatly harmed the cause of socialism throughout the world, but residential sentiments about proletarian class solidarity--even though completely distorted--made it an obligation to speak of "two imperialisms" and thus to maintain, at least theoretically, an equal distance from Moscow and Washington. After Mao's death, one may speculate, three possible directions could be followed: continuation of the old policy (anti-Sovietism combined with isolation from the Western world), return to socialist solidarity, or endeavor to modernize China through approachment to the West. The third alternative was chosen. The first signal, reported in the columns of SLOWO POWSZECHNE, was established of contacts between the People's Republic of China and the European Economic Community (it is a pity that hardly any one paid attention to

this historic event). The second signal is Mr Brzezinski's visit. It indicates that the leaderships of both the United States and China have decided to establish a commonality of interests, despite jurisdictional obstacles to fully normalized relations (the Taiwan problem).

The convergence of China's and the United States' big-power interests, evolving from Mr Brzezinski's visit, is a very disquieting threat to the power balance which has assured world peace since the end of World War II. That power balance had been based on the tacit recognition by both sides that with them, and only with them, rested decisions pertaining to long-range relations between East and West. Such a stabilizing realization had made it possible to gradually overcome the effects of obvious ideological and political differences, inasmuch as the latter became subordinate to the joint responsibility for peace. In essential factor in this power balance was China's neutrality as an aloof party, which was perfectly well understood by Nixon when he signed the "Shanghai Communiqué." Unfortunately his successors seem to be set on another course, a dangerous one, when making China an ally of the United States on the premise of the otherwise-sensible desire of the Peking government to benefit from Western technology.

A peculiar regional, but with wider repercussions, upshot of this new policy of Chinese-American solidarity is the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam. On the occasion of Mr Brzezinski's visit, Peking has for the first time publicly taken an unequivocal stand in this conflict on Cambodia's side. Thus the former aggressor and the former defender are now accommodating about their ideologic-political-political dispute which has antagonized them for years, because now their overriding goal is solidarity on the worldwide scale with a clear anti-soviet aim.

2415

CSO: 2600

ROLE OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian May 78 p 7

[Article by Maj Gen Ioan Geoana, commander of the Civil Defense Command:
"Civil Defense--an Integral Part of the National Defense System"]

[Text] Applying constantly the RCP's fundamental conception regarding national defense by the entire nation, Law No 2 about civil defense in the Romanian Socialist Republic adopted by the Grand National Assembly at its seventh session of the seventh legislature is an important phase in the perfecting of the national civil defense system.

Having as its basis the valuable advice of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the republic, supreme commander of the armed forces, the law on civil defense shows the constant concern of our party on safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty and the revolutionary achievements of socialism.

The enactment of the provisions which regulate the application of the civil defense measures on Romania's territory and are smoothly integrated in the general context of permanent concern with perfecting of all socioeconomic activities in our country and at the same time they are part of the spirit of our country's constitution and laws which give a supreme character to the obligations of all citizens to participate in the country's defense, the cause and task of the entire nation.

The civil defense law takes into consideration the territorial particularities of our country, the stage attained in its development, the ever-ascending quantitative and qualitative changes which have come about in the development of the technicomaterial basis of the regions, localities and socialist units as well as the experience accumulated over the years by the local aerial defense organs.

The law emphasizes that civil defense must assure the preparation of the population, territory and economy for the normal carrying out of economic, political and social activities as well as for protecting citizens and property of any kind during war and in other special situations.

In conformity with the scope and role of civil defense, the law stresses that all citizens, men and women, regardless of nationality, must prepare themselves to better know the rules and measures of civil defense and to participate, if necessary, in carrying out all the actions designed to protect people and property and to assure a normal development of economic, political and social life.

The main duties of civil defense as formulated by the law refer to the protection of citizens and property against the effects of weapons of mass liquidation and of conventional weapons, to warn the population and working people about the perils of air attacks, aid in reestablishing productive capacity of affected socialist units, cleaning out the territory of unexploded ammunition, participation in localizing and removing the effects provoked by natural calamities and catastrophes.

The new law provides for the organizational personnel necessary to carry out civil defense measures as well as the responsibility implied by its leadership and functioning, creating thus a judicial foundation necessary for the efficient mobilization of all human and material resources for carrying out the main duties of our country's civil defense.

In order to ensure conditions favoring the resolution of civil defense missions and measures, the party and state leadership has appointed as head of civil defense in the RSR the Ministry of National Defense which, on the basis of decisions by the defense council and the orders of the supreme activity in our country. It is the civil defense command, part of the Ministry of National Defense which translates into being all the civil defense measures which are realized on the territory of the country and executes control over these activities.

Likewise, according to the law, heads of ministries, of other central and local organs of state administration and of socialist units, all are heads of civil defense of ministries, and the respective socialist organs and units and are obligated to conduct and coordinate all the civil defense activities in their sphere of responsibility.

In order to guide and ensure the realization of civil defense measures, the ministries and the central organs, the regional and local people's councils as well as with other socialist units, military headquarters and civil defense commissions are established. As a main force to limit and clear away the effects of air attacks with weapons of mass destruction or conventional weapons as well as for intervention in case of calamities and catastrophes, civil defense groups are hereby organized.

The law mentions further that in preparing for civil defense, in addition to groups and specialized commissions, headquarters and heads of civil defense home guard units, youth detachments for protecting the country, civilian groups of firefighters, workers of socialist units, university and lower school students as well as other categories of citizens, personnel of military

units and National Defense Ministry groups, voluntary health groups--Red Cross nurses--also participate.

The voluntary health groups and Red Cross nurses will likewise participate in the activities of limiting and eliminating the effects of air attacks. The provisions of the law regarding civil defense increase the responsibility of each sector which has the obligation to ensure organizing, harmonizing, supplying as well as providing technical and tactical instruction of volunteer health groups of the Red Cross. Within the category of instructing Red Cross health groups according to the stipulations of the law of civil defense, accepting the basic principles about administering first aid, sorting and transporting the wounded are of utmost importance.

Good relations of cooperation between general headquarters of civil defense and the various groups and commissions of the Red Cross give us the guarantee to fulfill the provisions of the law of civil defense under optimism conditions.

By studying the text of the law carefully, every working man will certainly understand that he has the obligation to become a personal example by acquiring the knowledge and practical experience necessary for carrying out the civil defense tasks assigned to him exactly and on time.

The law of civil defense must be appreciated in the light of the constant care which the leadership of the party and state show to ensure the protection of the citizens and property created by the people for the defense of our beloved country, the RSR.

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